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2d Soviet Capsule Lands on Venus, Sends Pictures

A soil-sampling device aboard the Soviet Union's Venus-14 the surface of Venus after its ace module, above, sits on safe landing Friday. Extending from the right of the photo is an instrument used in a color test. On Earth, Soviet scientists in the Flight Control Center, right, monitored information. Tass said Ve-nus-14 landed thousands of miles from the Venus-13 capsule that landed Monday. For almost an hour after landing, Tass said, Venus-14 transi ted information on the soil and other material.



Soviet Trade Union Leader Dismissed

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service MOSCOW - A Soviet trade union leader, Alexei Shibayev, was unexpectedly dismissed from his post Friday amid rumors that a power struggle was going on in the

Kremlin. The decision on the dismissal was made at a plenary session of the trade union's central council and was announced by the government press agency, Tass. Soviet sources said Mr. Shibayev, 67, was

not present at the meeting.

The dismissal occurred 10 days before the Soviet trade unions are to begin a congress here. Only three days ago, the journal Agitator carried a long article by Mr. Shihayev about union plans. An

PARIS - The elusive interna-

tional extremist known as Carlos

has threatened "personally to at-

tack the French government" un-

less it releases two suspected ex-

tremists who were arrested in Paris last month, the Interior Ministry

A ministry spokesman said the

threat came in a half-page letter in Spanish delivered to the French

Embassy in The Hague Wednes-

day. The letter was signed "Car-los," and two thumbprints found

on it were verified by French po-

lice as belonging to him, the

It was the first real indication in

more than seven years that the ex-

tremist, born in Venezuela as Ily-

Arrested in Parking Lot

Carlos, who is described as 32

years old, stocky and 5 feet 10

inches tall, is the son of a leftist

Venezuelan lawyer who gave each

of his three sons one of the names

of Russian revolutionary leader

Government sources said that

Vladimir flyich Lenin.

said Friday.

spokesman said.

eaders. Page 2. appointed chairman of the Soviet trade unions in 1976.

his effort to remove Nikita

Khrushchev from power. He was

Brezhnev attends a play that emphasizes the need for pragmatic

Tass gave no explanation for Mr. Shibayev's removal. But diplomats here speculated that it reflected the jockeying for position following the death of Mikhail members of the party.

The Interior Ministry spokes-

man said the letter demanded the

release of Bruno Breguet. 32, of Minusio. Switzerland, and Mag-dalena Kaupp, 34. of Ulm, West Germany, who were arrested Feb.

16 as they fled from an under-

ground parking lot near the Champs-Elysées.

Not Rigged as Bomb

There are no clear indications of close friend of Mr. Brezhnev's Mr. Shibayev had been identified by Western analysts as a any open challenges to Mr. Breprotégé of President Leonid 1. Brezhnev, who is expected by Western zhnev. In 1964, Mr. Shibayev, then diplomats to remain the dominant figure here as long as his health a powerful party secretary from the Volga, backed Mr. Brezhnev in holds up.

> mors involving members of Mr. Brezhnev's family have recently been circulated. Additionally, a Leningrad literary journal pub-lished fictional article taken to be a scathing satire of the Soviet leader's writings and his continuance in office despite his 75 years.

But a series of embarrassing ru-

In the absence of official information, rumors circulating in Moscow have produced an atmosphere suggesting intrigues in the govern-

ruption at high levels involving a crisis.

has been a member of the Central Committee for more than 20 years, was replaced by Stepan Shalayev, minister of pulp, paper and wood-There was also speculation

the problem of succession.

Against this background, the re-

moval of the trade union chief was

seen as an indication of a Kremlin power struggle. Mr. Shibayev, who

among Westerners that has allowed might be linked to Soviet efforts to There is some mystery as to who slightly modify their trade union



'Carlos'

Police said their car, which had phony license plates, was loaded with 4.4 pounds (2 kilograms) of plosives and firearms. explosives, dozens of small propane gas canisters and two tear-gas grenades. Police said the explosives were not rigged as a bomb. The spokesman said the letter

said that unless Mr. Breguet and Miss Kaupp were given a plane "to fly to a destination of their choice," Carlos would carry out groups. reprisals against the French gov-ernment. The letter did not say what those reprisals would be.

Agence France-Presse said the

To Release 2 Suspected Extremists Carlos set a one-month deadline but the spokesman could not con-

for France to free the two suspects. firm that. Police said Mr. Bréguet and Miss Kaupp, who were identified by Carlos as "members of my organization" in the letter, were carrying \$2,000 when arrested. They said Mr. Breguet was armed with a 9mm automatic pistol, which iammed when he tried to shoot at police, who at first suspected the pair of being robbers.

Both were charged with attempted murder, falsification of identity papers and possession of illegal ex-

French police said Mr. Bréguet, who was jailed from 1970 to 1977 in Israel for a pro-Palestinian bombing attempt in Haifa, had lived in Zurich since his release. Miss Kaupp is suspected of be-longing to West German extremist

Carlos' last appearance was be-lieved to have been during the Dec. 21, 1975, seizure of ministers at a Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

letter also carried a threat against
Interior Minister Gaston Defferre,
incident, but after four days of ne-

trade minister.

... in 1975 photo.

gotiations, Carlos, or someone claiming to be Carlos, and five other commandos were allowed to fly to Algeria. They apparently were granted asylum there.

Carlos was linked, among other things, to the Sept. 5, 1974, bombing of a Paris restaurant, in which two persons were killed and 30 ided, and the shooting deaths ountries. the following June of two French
Three persons were killed in the

Ministers Split on Job Policy At OECD

By Axel Krause

PARIS - In strong and sweep ing terms, labor ministers from industrialized nations Friday urged that their governments continue

combating unemployment, but they failed to adopt a common ap-proach to that problem.

Winding up a two-day meeting in Paris, the ministers also stated their view that the industrialized countries must continue fighting

The meeting, sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was

The U.S. unemployment rate, after dropping in January, rose to 8.8 percent in February. Page 9.

marked by sharp differences among key nations of the 24 members of the body over how to deal

with growing unemployment.

Delegates from the United States. Britain and Australia expressed conservative, market-ori-ented views, while representatives from France, Canada, West Germany, Denmark and other Euro-pean nations urged, in varying degrees, greater government inter-vention to fight unemployment.

Delegates to the conference and OECD diplomats said the differng views are expected to surface and possibly shape the outcome of OECD's annual meeting of ecodaughter Galina and also about his nomic and finance ministers, son Yuri, who is deputy foreign cheduled to be held in Paris May But, according to Western ob-servers, it appears that the death of 10-11, and at the economic summit meeting of world leaders being held in Versailles June 5-6. Mr. Saslov has brought to the fore

Joop den Uyl, deputy premier of the Netherlands, who presided over the conference, said that the closed meetings had resulted in "new emphasis" on fighting unem-ployment. He also said that "some traditional reservations" among participating officials had been

But the final communique, reflecting OECD's prevailing con-sensus on economic policy, stated that fighting unemployment "could only be pursued with suc-cess in the framework of a conagainst inflation."

A wide range of measures designed to reduce unemployment, which are being implemented in many OECD nations, primarily in Europe, were described as legitimate, but the communiqué noted expressions of "caution" among ministers regarding work-sharing plans being implemented in member nations, notably in France.

Ministers also described as "frank and positive" the consulta-tion between OECD's Manpower and Social Affairs Committee and employer and trade union groups beld Wednesday. The two groups clashed in their approaches to easing unemployment, but the labor nisters declined to take sides, particularly on the question of giving labor a greater say in the determination of economic policy.

"It was agreed that consultation and dialogue [among governments, unions and employers] could in-clude a wide range of topics" discussed during the conference, the communiqué said. In a revised estimate for unem-

ployment among member nations, the OECD forecast Friday that it will reach 28.5 million by the end of 1982 and will remain at that level into 1983. There are now more than 26 million out of work. or roughly 8 percent of the labor force, and the numbers are grow-

Among follow-up recommendations made to OECD, labor minis-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Haig Says Nicaraguan Directed Salvador Rebels

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Pan Servee
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
State Alexander M. Haig Jr.,
promising to make available detailed evidence within days of external leftist involvement in El Salvador's civil war, has said that a Nicaraguan has been captured while directing Salvadoran guerril-

la operations.
In a Capitol Hill appearance
Thursday to lobby for a proposed \$2,2-billion increase in foreign as-sistance, Mr. Haig continued his sharp attack on Nicaragua, declaring that the Sandinista leadership would be deposed if a free election

He also asserted that, despite their public claims to the contrary. Nicaraguan leaders have made very clear" their intention to support revolution in El Salvador and

other parts of Central America. [In San Salvador, the Foreign Ministry said a Nicaraguan guer-rilla leader had been captured but that he escaped Monday to the Mexican Embassy, United Press International reported. A document dealing with the escape said the Nicaraguan, identified as Leg-damis Anaxid Gutierrez, con-vinced the national police that he would lead them to his contact at the Mexican Embassy. He managed to escape into the embassy, the document said In Maria

City, a Foreign Ministry official said information about the incident was being sought from the embassy in San Salvador.] the Nicaraguan government to assist in the revolution." Salvadoran authorities have publicly presented other Nicaraguan

Mr. Haig ran into some congressional skepticism about the direc-tion of U.S. policy and the evidence of outside intervention, no-tably from Rep. Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee before which Mr. Haig was appearing.

Rep. Long said that in recent visits to seven countries in the Central American area, "I did not get the impression that we were even making a contribution toward a solution of regional strife. He said he found a belief that U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" was harmful rather than helpful to friendly nations.

A suggestion by Rep. Long of new negotiations with Nicaraguan officials elicited Mr. Haig's revela-tion that "today, for the first time, a Nicaraguan military man was captured in Salvador, having been sent there by the FSLN [the ruling authority in Nicaragua] to participate in the direction which is so evident of this guerrilla operation from Nicaragua.

Outside the hearing room, Mr. Haig said that the man admitted working with the Salvadoran rebels and that "he was sent there by

sist in the revolution."
Salvadoran authorities have

publicly presented other Nicaraguans in the past whom they accused of aiding the guerrillas.

Mr. Haig, who has refused to make public evidence to back up his allegations of Nicaraguan support and control of the Salvadoran rebels, said CIA briefings provided to the intelligence oversight com-mittees of the two houses of Congress confirm "in a very clear, very specific and very unchallengeable way" Nicaraguan and Cuban in-volvement in El Salvador.

Rep. Edward P. Boland, Demo-crat of Massachusetts and chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, said the information about Nicaraguan support and supply for Salvadoran rebels was

Pressed by Rep. Long, Mr. Haig promised to make some of the in-telligence data widely available to

members of Congress. Mr. Haig also said U.S. Embas-sy attachés in Honduras had reported, on the basis of interviews with Miskito Indian refugees near the Nicaraguan border, that Nicaraguans, Cubans and "other Caucasian non-Spanish speaking people that they assume to be Russians" had entered Indian villages before

they were razed by the Nicaraguan



A Salvadoran guerrilla stands at a roadblock near El Playon, 40 miles southeast of San Salvador. About 30 guerrillas stopped traffic on the road recently and demanded a war tax from motorists.

Nicaragua Denies Aiding Rebels And Accuses U.S. of Subversion

By John M. Goshko

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — A senior official in Nicaragua's revolutionary regime has denied "categorically" that his government was helping smuggle arms to guertillas in El Salvador and has said that the United States has launched "a vast plan" of economic and military ac-

tions against his country. The accusations were made at a news conference here by Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and a leading member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the dominant

force in Nicaragua's government. In a speech later to the Latin American Studies Association, Mr. Wheelock proposed "a major Nicaraguan proposal" for peace in

It appeared to be a reiteration of a plan adopted at a recent meeting

in Nicaragua of the Permanent Conference of Political Parties in Latin America, a grouping of Latin American Social Democratic and other left-of-center parties.

Its Managua program calls for resolving the Salvadoran conflict through negotiations between the civilian-military government and the rebels, and for the United States to end "its declared policy of intervention."

That proposal has been rejected repeatedly by the Salvadoran government and the Reagan administration.

During his news conference, Mr. Wheelock accused the United States of trying to overthrow the Sandinista government and working to facilitate a fascistic solution and further militarization" in Central America.

Asked for proof of U.S. activi-ties aimed at destabilizing Nicara-

gua, he alleged that anti-Sandinista groups in Nicaragua and in neighboring countries were controll and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Wheelock said that Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, had said at a closed congressional bearing that \$19 million had been committed to a destabilization program aimed at Nicaragua.

"There are too many things happening at once to be a coincidence," Mr. Wheelock said. "All these elements lead to one conclusion. The ClA is the only force with the power to do these things at once. It's difficult to prove it specifically, but the tracks are

Most of the allegations have been denied or drawn refusals to. comment from U.S. officials.

China Beginning to Abolish Mao's System of Rural Communes

By Michael Parks Las Angeles Times Service

PEKING - China is beginning to abolish the system of rural people's communes that Mao launched almost 25 years ago to bring Communism to the Chinese countryside. More than 100 rural communes have

been ordered disestablished this year

on an experimental basis and, depend-

ing on the results, virtually all \$2,000 communes could be transformed in the next two to three years. Elected township governments are to take over the communes' administrative and political functions, typically governing half a dozen villages with combined populations of 35,000 to

40,000. Newly formed farmers' cooper-

atives are already taking over most of

the communes' economic responsibili-If carried out as planned, this transformation of the commune system will materially affect the daily lives of 800 million Chinese peasants - how they farm, their earnings and how they spend it, where their children study and work - and it should reinforce and accelerate the rural reforms, initiated three years ago, that are starting to bring some measure of prosperity to much of the countryside.

Communes are now the basic unit of government in China's rural areas, ad-ministering the affairs of several villages and overseeing agricultural production. They also operate small factories and mills, provide social services, run local schools and help build public works projects.

The average commune has about 15,000 peasants — roughly 3,400 families — and is divided into production brigades, each usually a single hamlet, and production teams, grouping about 30 families. As originally conceived by Mao, they were to be the basis for the model society he believed Communism would create in China.

Resistance to their abolition is likely, however, by the ideologically orthodox, who see in the abandonment of the communes a reversal of Socialism's achievements in China and by commune officials who will find themselves without jobs.

But the move has the support of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party's powerful deputy chairman, who regarded Mao's communes as a mistake when they were introduced in 1958, and their discstablishment is being overseen by Premier Zhao Ziyang and his top deputy. Wan Li, who began the rural reforms as provincial leader in 1978 and Communes in Sichuan province in

southwestern China, where Mr. Zhao had been party leader, and in eastern China's Anhui province, where Mr. Wan was leader, are reverting on a selected basis to the township system that existed before Mao established the peopie's communes.

Peasants will farm their land, which will remain collectively owned, in small groups, often family-based, and join with other peasants from their own and neighboring hamlets to process and market their crops, buy tractors and other machinery and build and maintain roads and irrigation systems.

Small rural industries that have been

established under the communes will either become collectively owned enterprises or be turned over to the new township governments. Some will be developed into rural agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and largely freed from all government administra-

Similar experiments are beginning this month and next, informed sources said, in Fujian, Guangdong, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Kuangsu, Shandong, Shaanxi and Yunnan provinces and outside the cities of Peking and Shang-

hai. The sources said that communes in about 20 provinces will be involved by the incorporated into a revised constitution, replacing the people's communes

"The object is to get enough experience to prepare and complete a nation-wide transformation by the end of 1985," an official in Peking said. Officials from some provinces have

opposed the move, arguing that the commune system is working well for the peasants as a result of other re-forms in the last three years. Many others. from all parts of the country, have expressed concern that the move, in effect, means an end to Socialist agriculture, though the land, major pieces of equipment and rural industries would still be collectively owned and farming would still be done cooperatively.

"The leadership has to be very cautious, for this move could turn out to be the most difficult of all the reforms undertaken under Deng," a govern-ment official said. "That is one reason why very little publicity is being given to those communes that are being disestablished as part of the experi-

Some reformers are pressing for early action, however, and want the Communist Party Congress -- planned for the second half of this year — to approve the change in principle. It would then tion, replacing the people's communes as the basic level of government in the

With the emphasis on individual responsibility and matching incentives over the last three years, the communes have become increasingly irrelevant as economic organizations. No longer is all grain turned over to the commune to be parceled out to each family regardless of its actual contribution, for example.

But Chinese officials have been hesitant to abolish an institution so closely identified with Mao and Communism. "How do we change without saying Mao and the party were wrong?" an economist remarked. Mr. Deng, who believed Mao was

hasty in moving so quickly from land reform to establishment of the communes, has been adamant, however, that this was a mistake that needs correction for both political and economic reasons, according to Chinese sources. "We want to change the [commune] system completely," Mr. Deng told Yu-

eoslav journalists two months ago, when the decision was made. Du Runsheng, deputy chairman of the state agricultural commission, who is the principal architect of the rural

reforms, acknowledged the difficult issues involved, but said he believed that economic developments themselves would bring about new cooperative forms, a sort of natural collectivity, to replace the communes.

We think they will have real economic vitality because they are based on natural economic interests and meet the farmers' demands," a rural development specialist said.

A more serious and widespread concern was that the increase in individual farming — in which commune land is given to a peasant family, either to grow certain crops under contract or simply to support itself - would reverse the Communists' land reforms that abolished private ownership of

farmland 30 years ago. Hu Yaobang, the party chairman, has attempted to answer this fear by declaring that land will remain publicly owned even if it is individually farmed. More than just an economic question is at issue, for Mao envisioned com-

munes as both political and social Township governments will take over most, but not all, of the commune's responsibilities, according to accounts of the experimental communes-turnedtownships.

INSIDE

Chile Review The U.S. administration is

reassessing its plan to resume military aid to Chile because of concern that the poor human rights record of military regime there will ex-pose President Reagan to charges of bad faith and harm parges of bad faith and harm his Central America policy. Page 3.

Israel Trip Ends

French President François Mitterrand ended his visit to Israel Friday, heralding a revival of Franco-Israeli friendship despite differences over Palestinian rights. Meanwhile, the Arab world reacted critically to Mr. Mitterrand's statements supporting a Palestinian state. Page 2

Hunger Pains

M.F.K. Fisher, the food writer and philosopher, thinks Americans are preoccupied with gourmet gadgets and haute cuisine because they're scared of the future. Why she feels this way and some other views about food and eating are on Page 5W in Weekend.

Mitterrand Ends Visit To Israel Affirming Paris' Commitment

From Agency Dispatches
TEL AVIV — President Francçois Mitterrand ended a three-day state visit to Israel Friday, heralding a revival of French-Israeli friendship despite public differences over Palestinian rights.

"Words are of less worth than acts," Mr. Mitterrand said in farewell remarks at Ben-Gurion Air-

Max Leibowitch. Last Jew Left in Shanghai, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service PEKING — Max Leibowitch, 75, the last Jew in Shanghai, died Jan. 3 of chronic bronchitis. He was buried last month in Hong

Kong's Jewish cemetery.
One of the 35,000 Jews who found refuge in Shanghai from the wars and pogroms of Europe, Mr. Leibowitch remained in the city long after virtually all other Jews had left and became a poignant reminder of another era.

He lived his last years in a small one-room apartment, cared for by two Chinese men and, until her death last autumn, his Chinese wife. He suffered from Parkinson's

Born in the Polish city of Lodz in 1906, Mr. Leibowitch came as a boy with his family first to Tismin. where there was a small White Russian and Jewish community.

They later moved to Shanghai. As the Nazis swept through Central Europe, European Jews fled to Shanghai, one of the few places they could enter without visas, and found a measure of safety there. But they eventually emi-grated, while Mr. Leibowitch was

Citing the "permanence of our commitment to Israel," Mr. Mitterrand expressed the hope that his visit had opened the way to a building of "mutual confidence" between his nation and the Jewish

He made no reference to Palestinian rights, an issue he raised repeatedly during his 50-hour stay and which prompted public sparrings between him and Prime Minister Menachem Begin. President Yitzhak Navon, who

led Israeli dignitaries at the airport ceremony, told Mr. Mitterrand his visit "captured the hearts" of all Israelis and "dispersed the clouds in relations between the two coun-

Mr. Begin, overcome by exhaustion during a state dinner given Thursday by Mr. Mitterrand, stayed home on doctor's orders and sent his deputy, Simcha Ehrl-

ich, to represent him.

But Mr. Begin, 68, did meet Friday morning with Claude Cheysou, the French foreign minister. "I found him totally well now."

Mr. Cheysson told reporters after the session, which lasted nearly an "We were a bit worned to see him leave the dinner last night, but I found he was in good shape as before, as dynamic as always.

Palestinian Issue

Officials said Mr. Begin and Mr. Cheysson resumed the discussion on the Palestinian issue that has dominated attention during the visit, but there was no sign that either side had changed its position.

Mr. Chevsson invited his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Shamir, to visit Paris in May at a date to be set. The two countries, which have had cool relations since De Gaulle



President Mitterrand reviews an honor guard at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving Israel Friday.

nological cooperation that had same day on scheduled Air France been dormant since 1971.

Mr. Mitterrand, meanwhile, flew by helicopter to Israel's northern coast for a tour of rains in Acre and a visit to Kibbutz Lohameh Haghettaot, where he visited a museum dedicated to Jewish resistance fighters of World War II.

The French leader, who is planning a one-day trip to Washington Friday, told reporters he hopes to discuss a broad range of issues with President Reagan.

The White House announced the visit Thursday. The two leaders last met at the North-South summit at Cancin, Mexico, in Octo-

announced plans to revive a joint committee for economic and technological cooperation that had

Mixed Reaction in Arab World

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Palestinian leaders and newspapers across the Arab world reacted critically Friday to Mr. Mitterrand's sup-port for a Palestinian state, while Egypt and a top Arab League offiwelcomed it.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt said that the French president's statement Thursday was "identical to the Egyptian po-

In Tunis, the Arab League secre-tary-general, Chedli Klibi, halled

But Yasser Abed Rabbo, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization information department, called Mr. Mitterrand's speech "a big step backward," say-ing that he had tried "to equate the aggressor and the victim."

And Beirut newspapers quoted Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, as saying Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Israel had dashed Palestinian hopes of a neutral French role in the Middle

Newspapers in Syria condemned Mr. Mitterrand's statement. Newspapers in Jordan and the Gulf tes were also generally critical although the governments made

reported that Pope John Paul

II is expected to postpone his visit

to Poland later this year if martial

Pope John Paul had accepted an

invitation to return to his home-

land in August for the 600th anniversary celebration of the Jasna

Balloons Sail to Poland

Gora shrine in Czestochowa.

law is still in force

3 Atom Plants Ontario Compensates Canceled in 2 Nuclear Workers U.S. Cutback **Who Developed Cancer**

WASHINGTON - Two Cana-

dian nuclear workers who devel-

oped cancer have been awarded

compensation because of their ex-

parently the first time such com-

pensation has been awarded to

reactor workers in North America.

Canadian nuclear officials an-

Some pranium miners in the

United States have been compen-

sated for cancers contracted due to

radiation, and several reactor em-

ployees in Britain have been given

compensation because of radia-

tion-induced disease as well, but

the two Canadian cases are appar-

ently the first of their kind on this

One of the workers died of

leukemia and the other has cancer

Tracy, a spokesman for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the gov-

ernment agency that runs the nu-clear plant at Chalk River, Ontar-

Workmen's Compensation Board could have a significant effect as a precedent for the nuclear industry

and its workers, and could have an

impact as well on standards for ra-

diation exposure. Some critics con-

tend that the United States and

tion has been awarded in several

Thursday that radiation was the

Atomic Energy of Canada said

cases in recent years.

party finished third.

The awards by the Ontario

nounced.

Lower Power Needs, **Building Costs Cited**

WASHINGTON -The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced that it will halt construcposure to radiation on the job, aption of three nuclear power plants on which it has spent \$2.1 billion, a move that will lay off 4,800 workers in Tennessee and Alabama, where unemployment is above the national average.
"We simply don't need all the

plants we have under construction; we have to put these plants in mothballs," S. David Freeman, a TVA director, said in a telephone interview Thursday. "Our electrical load forecast is way down at the same time that the costs of construction have escalated at an

nbelievable rate.
About 2,800 workers will be laid off in Tennessee, where unemployment is at 12 percent, and 2,000 workers, most of whom are from Alabama, where unemployment is over 19 percent, will lose their

The three reactors would have generated almost 4 million ki-lowatts of electricity and would have cost \$10.3 billion. Their shutdown will make a total of eight nuclear power units to be deferred by the TVA in the last three years. The TVA has four reactors operating and is completing five more.

Mr. Freeman said that nuclear

construction costs have risen so fast that the TVA now could build three coal-fired plants to generate 900,000 kilowatts that would cost no more to build and operate than one large nuclear plant generating I million kilowatts

Errors at California Plant

WASHINGTON (NYT) - Nu-Canada have lagged behind Brit-ain in developing standards of compensation for radiation poiclear Regulatory Commission offi-cials have announced that "hundreds" of changes may be required in the troubled Diablo Canyon nusoning. In Britain, such compensaclear power plant in California be-fore the plant could be operated safely.

Harold R. Denton, head of the NRC's office of nuclear reactor regulation, told the commission that 111 errors and "open items," or possible errors, had been discovered at the \$2.3-billion facility near San Luis Obispo, Calif., which could raise "significant" questions about the facility's ability to withstand an earthquake.

Vote Against New Reactor

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, by a 3-2 vote, Friday rejected a Reagan administration request to begin accelerated construction of the controversial \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor near Oak Ridge, Tenn. Environmental groups hailed the decision and pre-dicted the action would prompt Congress to discontinue funds for

industry, no more than one job death per 10,000 workers." of the lymph glands. Both had worked in nuclear plants for more than 25 years, but neither had been exposed to radiation in excess of Atomic Energy of Canada said in a news release Thursday that most industries have occupation limits considered safe by nuclear regulators in Canada and the United States, according to an an-nouncement by Canadian officials

other 31 years.

risks of death much higher than the nuclear industry. Between one in 1,000 and one in 5,000 may die from occupational causes in other industries. "It's the first time this has happened in a nuclear establishment The widow of the worker who radiation as a possible contributing cause of cancer," said Hal

died of leukemia has received the top amount granted by the board, \$492 per month. The worker who has cancer of the lymph glands has received a pension equal to 100 percent of his wages, or about \$1,355 per month, the highest the board can award.

that killed one of the workers and disabled the other. Each had received more than 100 rem of

low-level radiation, accumulated

over three decades of work at the

plant. The average amount of radi-ation that people in the Umited

States receive from nature is about

Both men were employed at the

research reactor at Chalk River

Nuclear Laboratories, near Ot-

tawa. They were not exposed to ra-

diation amounts that were above

the recommended limit of 5 rem

per year but both were long-term

employees of the plant. One worked there 28 years and the

"We have always believed there

was an increased risk of cancer due

to radiation exposure," Mr. Tracy said. "But we are classed as a safe

three-tenths of a rem per year.

Statement Rectified

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Company.

The Associated Press reported erroneously Thursday from Toron-to that Mr. Tracy said a nuclear worker had died because of expo-sure to radiation on the job. He said such exposure was the most probable cause of the cancer that killed the worker. The report was published in some editions Friday of the International Herald Tri-

Poland Detains Priest in Murder Case; Jails 2d for Slander

WARSAW - Polish authorities announced Friday night that they bad detained a Roman Catholic priest for an alleged connection with the killing last month of a po-

PAP, the official press agency, carried the announcement of the priest's detention, following offi-cial reports that a priest in Kosza-in had been sentenced to prison for three and a half years on charges of slandering the country's Communist system.

The two developments were viewed by some observers here as marking a serious turn in church-state relations.

There was no comment from the Polish church on the priest's conviction. The verdict was reported a few hours before a U.S. congressional delegation was to-meet with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of the Polish church.

priest, which it identified only as Father Sylwester Z., was detained because the pistol alleged to have been used to kill the policeman

was found in his parish house.

Two suspected killers were arrested at the same time, and there was no suggestion that the priest was involved in the shooting.

The authorities maintain that the policeman was killed in a terrorist-style operation, but witnesses told Western reporters that he was shot with his own pistol after getting into an argument and sub-sequent brawl with passengers on a streetcar. The policeman died of wounds several days later.

The jailed priest, identified as Father B. Jewulski, was summarily sentenced Thursday on grounds of "slandering Poland's system and its authorities" during a sermon on Dec. 20, a week after the imposition of martial law.

the Polish church.

The sentencing at a summary blow
The press agency said that a court-martial, which allows for no ation.

appeal, was reported by the Communist Youth daily, Sztandar Mlobeen officially "warned."

op, Cardinal Frenciszek Macharski, reported that Pope John Paul

government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, had earlier referred to the case, without naming the priest, but emphasized that it did not mark the beginning of a crackdown on the country's Roman Catholic Church.

Western reporters on a visit to the southern city of Cracow learned that a priest had been held for seven days after the martial law

U.S. banned the supply of parts to Western European firms involved

in the Soviet Union's Siberian gas

pipeline, it would be a serious blow to Western industrial cooper-

Fred Mulley

nent supporter of two former La-

bor prime ministers, Sir Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, both

of whom are considered to have

sold out ideologically by most of

"I am very disappointed," Mr. Mulley said, declining to take part

in public recriminations with Mr. Caborn or his backers. "I have no

present plans except to carry on as member for the Park constituen-

four of them also from Yorkshire, Mr. Mulley will be on the sidelines

at the next general election, and Mr. Caborn will be Labor's candi-

Mr. Foot has also been vexed by the selection of a number of candi-

dates who have advocated extra-

parliamentary action, such as

strikes and other demonstrations.

to help bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative

date at Sheffield Park.

the party's left wing.

Bonn Aide Warns on Pipeline Issue

BONN — Economics Minister projected pipeline on strategic Otto Lambsdorff says that if the grounds, but Mr. Lambsdorff said

Church sources said that a Fa-

ther Klosowski, a Dominican priest, was held for his outspoken sermons and support of the suspended Soliarity union. Western sources in Cracow also reported cases in which churches had been vandalized, apparently by hard-

In Cracow, sources who have regular contact with the archbish-

The United States opposes the

Thursday in a Bundestag speech

that he saw no political danger to Western Europe because of the pipeline, which is to start supply-

ing natural gas to Western Europe

NEKSO, Denmark (AP) --Thousands of behinn-filled bal-

loons were released Friday from a Danish beach toward Poland. bearing advice to Poles on how to contend with — and oppose martial law, according to a French group that calls itself "Freedom Balloons for Poland."

The action was undertaken in defiance of a Danish government ban. Police took the names of participants in the operation, but made no real attempt to stop it.

workers and peasants, a theme Mr.

Chernenko has emphasized in

According to a report given credence by Western diplomats, the play was originally supposed to

have its premiere a year ago, but arguments in the Politburo over the script delayed it. Mikhail A.

Suslov, the Politburo's rigidly Sta-linist ideologist, was said to have

Even as it opened Jan. 24, three days after Mr. Suslov suffered a

stroke and the day before he died,

the play was still undergoing such extensive changes that few of the

The play and its prestigious au-dience have added to the numer-

ous signs of maneuvering in the

Soviet hierarchy. Western analysts

jostling for advantage has begun in the expectation that Mr. Brezhnev

tend to believe that pre-succe

First Woman Named

United Press Interna

To Canada High Court

OTTAWA — Bertha Wilson, a judge of the Ontario Appeals Court, has been appointed the first

woman to sit on the Supreme

Court of Canada in its 107-year

objected to its content.

actors had full scripts.

may soon be gone.

speeches and ideological articles.

France Told to Admit Italian Wine Kremlin Leaders Troop to a Play

France to stop blocking imports of Italian wine. The court issued an injunction setting a maximum delay of three weeks for inspection of Italian wine at French customs ports. It said that France cannot use "irregularities in customs documents" as an excuse for blocking the entry of the wine.

The ruling bars French customs officials from analyzing more than 15 percent of the wine consignments reaching the border. Previously, up to

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Northern Ireland's main Protestant party won a special election for the British Parliament on Friday. The Alliance Party, which combines Protestant and Roman Catholic members, came in second,

and the candidate of the Rev. Ian Paisley's more militant Protestant

The South Belfast election to fill the seat of the Rev. Robert Bradford,

killed by Irish Republican Army guerrillas on Nov. 14, was won by the

Rev. Martin Smyth, 51, a mainstream Presbyterian minister. Mr. Smyth,

head of the Protestant supremacist group called the Orange Order, re-tained the district for the Official Unionist Party by a 5,397-vote majori-

Alliance candidate David Cook edged ahead of the Rev. William

McCrea, 33, a popular gospel singer, who was the candidate of Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party. The result was seen as a significant

setback for Mr. Paisley in the contest for the leadership of Northern

. The Associated Press LUXEMBOURG - The European Court of Justice Friday ordered

Paisley Candidate Loses in Belfast

bree-fourths of deliveries were examined

The court said that if more than 50,000 hectoliters (1.32 million gallons) of Italian wine are held up for more than three weeks, the French must explain the reasons to the Common Market Commission, which brought the case.

U.S. to Halt All Libyan Oil Imports

WASHINGTON — The administration next week plans to stop all U.S. oil imports from Libya in response to Col Moamer Qadhafi's continued support for international terrorism, a White House official said

Such a move, not expected to have a major impact on the U.S. economy, is certain to be widely welcomed in Congress, where a resolution to that effect has already been introduced by liberal Democrats in the

The White House official said the move was "independent of reports of hit squads" allegedly dispatched by Col. Qadhafi to kill U.S. officials. "They're still practicing terrorism," he said in explanation of the action. U.S. oil imports from Libya dropped from 716,000 barrels a day in 1980 to 154,000 daily last September. Imports from Libya now represent only 2.6 percent of total U.S. oil imports, compared with 10.5 percent

W. Germans Plan Immigrants Bill

BONN — West Germany's state premiers decided Friday to introduce legislation offering immigrant workers financial incentives to return home. Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel said that this plan and moves to bar new immigrants were aimed at halting a growing wave of hostility toward West Germany's 4.65-million foreign residents. Turks

make up the largest single group, with more than 1.5 million.

The premiers will draft legislation enabling unemployed foreigners who promise to go home and not return to withdraw in cash their West German pension payments, Mr. Vogel said. A similar proposal was submitted to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday by the federal government's special adviser on immigrant affairs, Liselotte Funke.

India to Switch to Soviet Aircraft

NEW DELHI — Soviet Antonov transport planes will replace U.S. Fairchild Packet C-119 aircraft in the Indian Air Force, Defense Minis-

ter Ramaswami Venkataraman told Parliament Friday. India already has ordered the Soviet An-32s, he told a questioner. He

would not disclose how many aircraft India was buying.

Mr. Venkataraman said U.S., French, German and Canadian aircraft

had been considered before the An-32 was chosen. He said a military court was probing the cause of the Feb. 7 crash of a military Fairchild Packet plane in the northern state of Kashmir. All 23 persons aboard

China to Free All Jailed Nationalists

PEKING — China will free "soon" all 4,237 Nationalist Party officials, soldiers and spies still jailed 33 years after the Nationalists fled the mainland for Taiwan, the Chinese news agency said Friday.

In September, China offered a plan for reunification with Taiwan that would let the island of 18 million people keep its own armed forces and run its own affairs without being forced to adopt the political system practiced on the mainland. The United States recognized Taiwan as the seat of China's legitimate

government until Jan. 1, 1979, when it established diplomatic relations with Peking. But under the Taiwan Relations Act passed later by Congress, the United States pledged to sell defensive weapons to the Nationalists. China objects to the sales.

Old Guard Laborite Falls to Rules Shift

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON - Fred Mulley is 63. The son of a common laborer, he left school at 18 to go to work as a clerk, then served as a sergeant in World War II, spending almost five years as a German prisoner of

Since then, he has earned an honors degree at Oxford, pursued, economic research projects, qualified as a trial lawyer and shaped a highly successful political career. For 32 years, he has been the member of Parliament for Sheffield Park; he has served as defense minister, as transport minister and, from 1974 to 1975, as chairman of the Labor Party.

A classic example, as one of his friends put it, "of the bright, worthy, slightly gray member of the postwar meritocracy.

Changes in Rules

In the past, a man like Mr. Mulley, who represents a solidly Labor constituency, could have been sure of holding onto his seat in the House of Commons until he retired or died. Instead, he was hu-miliatingly ousted last Sunday by his constituency — the latest and most prominent victim of the changes within his party that have shifted it sharply to the left and

Attractive:

THE CARLTON PUB

THE DRINKS

THE LOCANDA

RESTAURANT

THE EXQUISITE

GOURMET DISHES

THE WINES

Democratic Party.

member of the European Parliareer and infuriating the embattled the credibility Labor has retained through months of infighting.

By challenging Mr. Mulley, Mr. Caborn defied a party understanding that European parliamentari-ans would not contest the re-selection of established MPs.

Demonstrating how little control senior party ligures exert over grass-roots activists, Mr. Caborn won despite the intervention on Mr. Mulley's behalf of Michael Foot, the party leader, and Clive Jenkins, leader of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managezial Staff, one of the country's strongest trade unions.

Identified With NATO

Labor moderates said that the former defense minister lost because he was identified with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with nuclear deterrence, both of which are unpopular with the militants; because he backed Denis Healey over Mr. Benn for deputy leader of the party at last fall's party conference, although his constituency party favored Mr. Benn, and because he was a promi-

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caused the emergence of the Social

Several years ago, Tony Benn, the leader of the Labor left wing, began campaigning for a series of changes in the party's rules. One of them, finally approved 18 months ago, is only now beginning to take effect in the toppling of Mr. Mulley and others on the right of the party. The change set up a process called re-selection, which requires that every MP be renominated by his constituency party before each

Previously, MPs in safe seats were almost automatically re-elect-ed, and they had relatively little to fear from their usually undermanned but in many cases fiercely militant constituency parties.

Mr. Mulley was challenged in Sheffield Park, a section of the Yorkshire steel-making city, by Richard Caborn, 37, a left-wing ment. Mr. Caborn won, putting an end to Mr. Mulley's political caright of the party, which believes that such ousters threaten what lit-

On How to Fight Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1) ters said the organization should prepare by the end of the year a comprehensive report on experiences of member nations and poli-cy options for dealing with prob-lems in the youth labor market. The communique noted OECD's latest forecasts predicting that the growing youth unemployment rate could reach 17 percent of the area's workforce by mid-1983.

Delegates representing expan-

sionist-oriented governments said that the discussions and the com-

muniqué will help support them in

their discussions with their finance ministers. "A stronger commit-

here, which in a sense we got, will help our programs back in Bonn," said Anke Fuchs, state secretary in the West German Ministry of La-

Helmut Schmidt recently announced a 30-billion Deutsche mark job-creation program and earlier this week said it was preparing legislation for an early retirement program which could free up to 500,000 jobs for young people.

Ministers Divided at OECD

bor and Social Affairs. The government of Chancellor

The U.S. secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan, told ministers that "since governmental poli-cies have largely failed, economic problems must be dealt with prinment to fighting unemployment cipally by the private sector.

That Urges Contact With Masses to have adopted the play as a vehi-cle for conveying the image of him-self as a practical, realistic leader, not see it that way. The play portrays Lenin as warning against the party becom-ing "conceited" and isolated from a loyal Leninist yet a man who was

By Robert Gillette

MOSCOW - In a public demonstration of unity, President Leonid I. Brezhnev and 10 other senior Kremlin officials this week attended a popular new play in Moscow that criticizes Stalin and emphasizes the need for flexible and pragmatic leaders in tune with

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Thursday reported the group's attendance at the play Wednesday night in a short but prominently displayed front-page article. Tass drew attention to the Prayda renort

Western diplomats said they could not recall a similar occasion when so many senior officials of the Brezhnev leadership demonstrated their approval of a cultural event in this manner. Analysts said their appearance "So We Shall Triumph." a play by Mikhail Shatrov about Lenin's last days and the beginning of the leadership succession process, was reminiscent of similar displays of

chev era 20 years ago, when the Soviet leadership sought to mask dissension in its ranks. Identical Views

collective unity during the Khrush-

The play, which has evoked wide interest among Soviet intel-lectuals, takes a viewpoint virtually identical to one that Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's closest associate on the Politburo and his apparent candidate as his own successor, has been propounding in recent months. A diplomatic analyst said Thursyears younger than Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Chernenko accompanied Mr. Brezhnev to the play Wednesday night and has now seen it twice since opening night Jan. 24.
The only full member of the Polithuro who lives in Moscow and who has not been seen at a performance is Andrei P. Kirilenko, 75, who is considered likely to em-

conscious of the evils of Stalinism

and concerned about the welfare

of the people. At 70, he is five

erge as a principal rival to Mr. Chemenko as Mr. Brezhnev's suc-Mr. Kirilenko was last seen in public Feb. 15. He was not listed among officials who met with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, during his visit this week.

Diplomats said that a nonpolitical reason such as illness may account for his absence from public view but that he may also not care to identify himself with what has become Mr. Chernenko's play.

The play is set mainly between December, 1922, and March, 1923. after Lenin was incapacitated by a stroke and shortly before his death in January, 1924. It depicts him dictating his last political testa-ment — in part criticizing Stalin as rude and untrustworthy and urging his removal from high party positions — at a time when the So-viet Union's first political succes-

sion was just beginning.
A number of theatergoers have found the play suggestive by analogy of an enfeebled Brezhnev in his last days, but Mr. Brezhnev's

history. Mrs. Wilson, 58, will be sworn in March 29 by Chief Justice Bora Laskin. She replaces Justice Ronald Martland, who retired last

California condor got a momentary lift recently when scientists

But their jubilation over the possible addition of even one bird to the tiny condor population - now estimated at 25 to 30 birds - was quickly ended, however, when the mating couple that produced the egg, their courtship fully ended, began to quarrel over

parents got into a shoving match and pushed the egg out of the nest. The egg splattered on rocks below, and with it, the hopes of the biologists of the federal Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society.

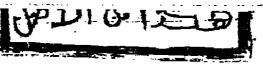
known egg among the entire condor population this season.

Hopes of Scientists Are Shattered With Rare California Condor Egg VENTURA, Calif. — The rescue effort to save the endangered

observed, for the first time, an egg being laid by a condor.

incubation privileges. One day, to the dismay of observing biologists, the quarrelsome

Scientists observing from a blind about half a mile away were unable to affect the condors' behavior. It was an shattering moment for them, for this pair of birds had produced the only



In Cuatemala

Troops Are Mobilized

For Sunday Election

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service
GUATEMALA CITY — With

special military units mobilized to

defend polling places against threatened guerrilla attacks, and

the country's four presidential can-didates making their final cam-paign pitches under the protection

of armed bodyguards, President Romeo Lucas García personally

sought to assure foreign observers

that Sunday's elections will be fair.

Clearly stung by widespread skepticism over the prospects for free and honest elections, and un-der mounting U.S. pressure to help clear Gnatemala's image as a

repressive authoritarian state, Gen.

mechanics of the vote counting.

and clean," the president said.

[Guerrillas kidnapped a Guate-

U.S. and Third World Resuming Battle Over **A Sea-Mining Treaty**

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. After a year's absence, the United States is returning Monday to a global conference that is drafting a trenty with rules for passage through the seas and for the mining of the mineral wealth on the ocean floor.

The U.S. delegation is bringing 43 pages of demands that a pro-posed cartel for exploiting the min-erals be drastically reshaped. Vir-tually all the U.S. proposals in this document are expected to run into stiff resistance from Asian, African and Latin American nations at the Law of the Sea Conference.

The Reagan administration has refused to take part in any sea-law negotiations for the last year to give it time to study provisions for mining the seabed.

The chief U.S. objective is to break what it sees as Third World control over how much can be mined and who shall mine the deep seas that belong to no nation. At stake are trillions of dollars worth of potato-sized nodules containing nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese. President Reagan has made

plain that he is satisfied with the draft treaty's military provisions. They allow submarines to sail under and planes to fly over waters outside 12 miles of any nation's coast and to pass through narrow strategic straits such as Gibraltar and Hormuz.
The draft treaty as it stands

U.S. Senators Draft Bills Targeted at Unstated Income

WASHINGTON - Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas said Friday he has prepared legislation aimed at collecting a share of the estimated \$76 billion in U.S. income taxes that are owed but not collected each

and Sen. Charles E. Grassley of Iowa would provide penalties for failure to pay taxes on such income sources as state tax refunds, capital gains, interest, dividends

IRS estimates showing that while percent of all wages are report-- ed to the government for tax purposes, up to 44 percent of capital gains and 85 percent of ups are not

timate the bills would increase tax collections by about \$3 billion in fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1, by \$8.1 billion in 1984, and \$9.3 bil-

put from the seas to protect the prices of metals produced by Canada, Chile, Peru, Zambia, Colombia and Zaire. The Third World generally endorses this arrangement, hoping it will serve as a forerunner for future cartels raising the prices of the raw materials they

The United States likes neither the production ceiling nor the pre-cedent it sets. The U.S. document, therefore, proposes ending the ceiling raising it or linking any curb to a steep, long drop in the prices of metals mined on land.

Weighted Voting

Washington is also distressed over voting arrangements on a 36nation council that would fix policy for deep-sea mining. The United States proposes several methods weighted voting to strengthen At bottom, the United States

ants the major industrial nations to have not only veto power in the council but also enough strength to compel the award of mining con-

A stiff bargaining battle is ex-ected over a U.S. demand to drop the treaty's insistence that private companies sell their technical knowledge to a proposed global authority in charge of ocean min-

The administration proposes that governments in developed countries, not companies, help developing nations buy new equip-ment. But Third World diplomats contend that this would be worthless because private concerns would still own the technology.

A political conflict seems likely over a provision that would award revenues from the global mining authority to "national liberation groups" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Washington wants this deleted: Arab countries insist that it stay.

The present draft treaty would

provide that mining companies set aside one site for the global authority for each area they mine

Many Third World nations hope someday to give the global authority a monopoly. They could achieve this because the draft could be amended in 20 years by two-thirds

The United States regards that as a breach of the Senate's constitutional power to ratify treaties and wants any change subject to

approval by every signer.

Third World diplomats said that the negotiations had dragged on for eight years and that they were determined to finish the treaty over the next two months. These envoys insist they will have a document with or without U.S. approv-

Washington, in turn, has been considering a "minitreaty" as an alternative, a document limited to Germany, Britain and France, which now possess the technical knowledge to mine the oceans. But Third World deligates believe they can tie up with law suits any efforts by the industrial nations to



Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte urges a crowd of a few hundred people gathered at a rally in the town square of San Sebastián to vote in the national elections on March 28.

Asylum Stance Eased For Salvadorans in U.S.

By Laurie Becklund

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The State Department has liberalized its attitude toward the thousands of Salvadoran immigrants seeking politi-cal asylum in the United States and has begun to step up the mimber of asylum requests granted to Salvadorans, a source close to the department said.

Only two Salvadorans had been known to have been granted politi-cal asylum since such requests began flooding into the State Department more than a year ago. An estimated 6,600 asylum petitions are

By contrast, six of the 10 cases reviewed during the week were granted, the source said Thursday. **Hundreds of Applicants**

Hundreds of applicants in Cali-fornia may be affected by the reported change in policy, which the source said included a review of all asylum cases that have been rejected but for which formal notices have not been mailed out.

Many of the California applicants have received letters from the Department of State informing them that they have failed to prove a "well-founded fear of persecution" for political, ethnic, or religious reasons, as required under the

1980 Refugee Act. The act is based on two separate United Nations treaties relating to

the status of refugees.

Typically, a Salvadoran applicant enters the United States illegally through Mexico. Because of the lengthy legal procedures involved, many who have received formal rejection letters remain in

A spokesman for the State Department's Human Rights Bureau said: "There is no policy change we've always looked at each case the fighting in their country, a spokesman for the UN High Com-

cial said the policy is being "rethought" but that he knew of

no written policy change. The State Department, in congressional hearings and in re-sponse to charges by human rights and religious groups that it has been denying asylum to Salva-dorans for political reasons con-nected with the civil war, has contended that most Salvadorans in the United States are "economic refugees" seeking jobs.

"The pressure from religious and congressional sources, combined with the fact that the State Department has a new Human Rights Bureau chief, has changed the entire climate," the source said. "He is a very rational man who has heen concerned there have been inconsistencies in the manner that political asylum cases have been granted.

The source was referring to Elliott Abrams, 33, who was sworn in as the administration's top human rights official in December. He could not be reached for com-

The response to the reported policy change, from the adminis-tration's critics, was positive. "We understand that the depart-

ment is now really reviewing the merits of the cases," said a UN of-ficial, who asked not to be named. We believe that the administration is now tending to give the asylum-seeker the benefit of the doubt, which it is required to do Basin initiative. by international law."

Refugee Centers in Honduras GENEVA (Reuters) - The

three reception centers near the Honduras-El Salvador border to protect Salvadorans fleeing from missioner for Refugees said Fri-

find a man "of absolute integrity who would be cool under fire." Mr. Reagan was particularly important than the other chiefs." during this pursuit of navalism," and "has been down the road a lot further than the other chiefs."

A native of Minneapolis, Gen. Vessey started his military career American neighbors.

Gen. Lucas is backed by a coaliby enlisting in the Minnesota National Guard in May, 1939. He was called to active duty in 1941,

All diplomatic efforts to encourage Gen. Lucas' regime to curb the violence against Guatemalan civilians have been coldly rejected, despite the government's increasingly desperate need for economic and

Center-Left Decimated That attitude has reinforced

With the country's center-left forces reduced by assassinations, kidnappings and exile, and the centrist Christian Democrats decimated by the death of 238 party officials in the past 18 months, it was thought until recently that the election would be little more than contest among rightists who would continue to impose hardline policies.

hopes have grown among candidates and the normally cynical electorate that it might be open

These hopes have risen from the candidacy of Mr. Maldonado, the moderate, who is seen as representing real change. The fact that the government has even allowed his candidacy has further encouraged those who hope to see significant change in government.

Observers are hopeful that the pains of isolation have convinced Gen. Lucas and his supporters that change is imperative if Guatemala is to avoid bankruptcy and civil

Leader Insists U.S. Is Reviewing Plan to Restart Voteto Be Fair Military Aid to Chile Government

istration's plan to resume military aid to Chile is being reassessed because of concern that the poor human rights record of the military regime there will expose President Reagan to congressional charges of bad faith and harm his policy toward Central America.

evidence to the contrary, he will give congressional liberals new ammunition with which to charge that plans for increasing aid to the ci-vilian-military government in El Salvador are part of a larger pat-

Lucas called foreign ambassadors and journalists to election headquarters Thursday to explain the "I want you to know that they [the elections] will be pure, free

mala City newspaper executive Friday and demanded that his family publish a manifesto in U.S. and Central American newspapers urging a boycott of the election, United Press International reported By Juan de Onis [A group of armed men seized Alvaro Contreras Velez, director

of Prensa Libre, at his home, and shot and killed an 18-year-old male employee before they fled. [The manifesto, signed by the outlawed Communist Party, urged Guatemalans to sabotage and boycott the election.]

Gen. Lucas' assurances came a day after the U.S. ambassador here, Frederic Chapin, expressed the hope that a truly democratic election would give the country a government that would curb the often-indiscriminate violence that has led to the disappearance or death of thousands of civilians.

Reform Moves Urged

In a speech to Guatemalan businessmen, Mr. Chapin indicated clearly that U.S. help for the nearbankrupt Guatemalan economy and aid to the armed forces in lighting leftist insurgents were contingent on demonstrations that Guatemala is prepared to change past policies.
U.S. military aid to Guatemala

was suspended in 1977, and tourism and credit have dried up because of the instability.

Mr. Chapin said honest elections with a guaranteed and orderly transition of power would be a sign that would allow the Reagan ninistration to consider extending help to Guatemala as part of newly announced Caribbean

Another measure that Washing-ton would view positively, he added, "is the elimination of violence against third persons or noncomeliminate the threat from Communist-supported insurgents."

Mr. Chapin referred to the large

number of civilian deaths and disappearances attributed to rightist 'death squads," which are supported, or at least tolerated, by the government. The killings have escalated since Gen. Lucas was elected by Congress in 1978.

The death toll, which church sources in Guatemala put as high as 11,000 last year and which the U.S. Embassy says probably exceeded 3,600, has isolated Guatemala increasingly from the United States and from most of its Latin

tion of rightists and military men that has dominated Guatemalan politics since a CIA-sponsored coup overturned the leftist regime of Col. Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. The general has consistently depicted the country's violence as an unavoidable result of the guerrilla campaign that he insists is orches-

skepticism in Guatemala about the outcome of Sunday's elections. The government candidate, Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, faces three civilians — former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcón, the candidate of the far right; former Ed-ucation Minister Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a moderate supported by the Christian Democratic Party; and architect Gustavo Anzueto, who is backed by a former military president.

Thomas C. Enders, assistant sec-

As the election nears, however,

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tern of propping up repressive Lat-in American military dictatorships.

By John M. Goshko

In an effort to resolve the prob-WASHINGTON - The adminlem. Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, left Thursday on his way for talks in Chile that will include an attempt to win new congo to Argentina.

A lively internal dispute is under way within the administration about whether Mr. Reagan can legitimately certify that Chile has met the human rights test decreed by Congress before aid can be re-

Opponents of restoration argue that if Mr. Reagan makes such a certification, in the face of strong

cessions permitting Mr. Reagan to make the certification. He will also Some administration officials are understood to believe that the visit to Chile is unlikely to produce

the necessary results and that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. might be forced to recommend temporarily shelving the renewed

At issue is a provision adopted by Congress in December that gives Mr. Reagan qualified power to resume arms sales and other military aid to the regime of Presi-dent Augusto Pinochet. The aid was stopped in 1977.

To do so, however, the president

and is to visit Santiago next week on an official call after he meets

with Argentina's military rulers.

This is intended as part of the rap-

prochement being sought by Washington with the military re-

Given the policy line in Washington, the killing of one more la-bor leader in Latin America, even

closely identified with labor interests in the United States, seems

unlikely to reflect the movement of

support for anti-Communist mili-

tary regimes that back Washing-ton's Central American policy of

opposition to "Communist inter-

Jiménez, the new French Socialist

government suspended delivery of

29 medium tanks to Chile, which

Chilean Air Force

use the arms against each other.

Catholic human rights monitors.

service of the archdiocese here.

Even before the killing of Mr.

gimes in the region.

Union Chief's Slaying Is Problem for Pinochet

SANTIAGO - A veteran Chian labor leader has been slain, a killing that came at an awkward time for President Augusto Pino-chet, who has blamed Communists without providing any supporting

Almost all observers here share Gen. Pinochet's judgment that the killing of Tucapel Jimenez was a political crime, but speculation centers more on some "death squad" operating among govern-ment supporters than on the ex-

Mr. Jiménez had led the association of government employees for 30 years and the sketchy evidence that has come out about his activities before his death indicates that he was under surveillance by security agents or some extremist group opposed to his opposition union

The body was discovered Feb. 25 in an abandoned taxi on a rural road near this capital. An autopsy has shown that five bullets t fired into his head after which three knife slashes almost severed his neck. There was little blood in the taxi however, suggesting he had been killed elsewhere. Abrasions and bruises on the body appeared to be signs of torture.

The day before his death he had dinner with a group that included Gen. Gustavo Leigh, retired air force commander who was forced out of Chile's then-governing junta by Gen. Pinochet. Guests at the dinner said a taxi had been following Mr. Jiménez to the meeting place that night. Witnesses have said there were two taxis at the site where the body was found later.

The brutality of the killing ppeared to other labor leaders at the heavily attended funeral to be intended as a message to union activists and other dissidents that the regime will brook no labor opposition to present economic policies.

Mr. Jiménez had announced a week before his death that he and other independent union leaders had agreed to form a broadly based central union. The government does not recognize any national union movement and the labor law of 1980 severely reduced the bargaining and leadership role of unions. Active opponents of this policy have been exiled and imprisoned under internal security

Two things make the killing awkward for Gen. Pinochet, who has ordered a full investigation. One is-that only two days before the abduction leading to Mr. Jiménez's death, Gen. Pinochet made menacing public statements warning labor leaders who oppose his policies that they were candi-

Such banishments have already sent out of the country such oppo-nents of the regime as Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic Party, and other leading figures of the political center who have supported an independent labor movement. Mr. Jiménez told associates that he felt the president's threat was aimed particularly at him.

The other awkward circumstance for the regime is that the killing triggered a condemnation from the American AFL-CIO movement at the time that Mr. Reagan was trying to obtain Con-gress' approval for restoring mili-tary aid to Chile. The aid was suspended in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter because of human rights Lane Kirkland, president of the

AFL-CIO, sent Mr. Reagan a tele-gram saying that the killing of Mr. relations with U.S. labor leaders, was a politically motivated assassination seeking to intimidate all Chilean labor leaders." He asked that U.S. military aid be withheld as a sign that the United States is as much opposed to destruction of free labor movements in Chile as it

retary of state for inter-American

NEW YORK'S

has made "significant progress in complying with internationally recognized standards of human

He also must certify that Chile is cooperating to "bring to justice". those Chilean officers indicted by a U.S. grand jury for complicity in the 1976 bombing murders here of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier and an American associate, Ronni K. Moffitt.

In one of its first moves after taking office, the administration made clear it wanted to improve relations with Gen. Pinochet

In a gesture whose symbolic importance far outweighs its cash size, the administration tentatively has included \$50,000 in military training funds for Chile in its fiscal 1983 security assistance request to

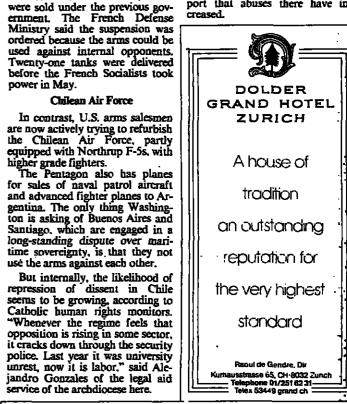
Originally, the administration planned to send the certification on Chile and Argentina, which Congress also has subjected to a similar human rights test, about the same time last month that it certified El Salvador's eligibility for U.S. military aid.

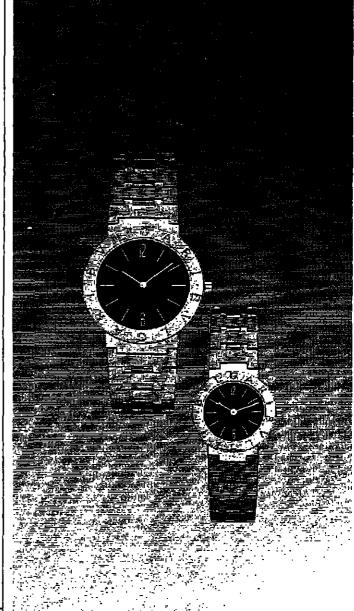
However, action on Chile and Argentina, which have been paired in State Department planning, was pulled back abruptly because of questions raised by some adminis-

tration policy-makers. The most serious problem in-volves whether Mr. Reagan can certify that Chile is cooperating with efforts to extradite those indicted in the Letelier case. Lawrence Barcella, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the case, said re-

"With respect to progress on the Letelier investigation, they [Chi-lean officials] ... they have been dilatory and obstructionist."

The Justice Department is preparing an informal advisory opinon for the State Department. In addition, the department's bureau of human rights has questioned whether there has been improve-ment in the Chilean rights situa-tion. The bureau is understood to be particularly disturbed by a recent Chilean rights commission report that abuses there have in-





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Bills to be introduced and by Sen. Dole, who is chairman of Senate Finance Committee.

The legislation would give the Internal Revenue Service money to expand its computer capability for catching tax cheats, and it would broaden a system under which persons receiving taxable pensions may voluntarily have taxes with-held from the payments. The Republican senators cited

reported. Congressional tax specialists es-

U.S. Army Deputy Nominated for Joint Chiefs By George C. Wilson

his career as an infantryman, to become chairman of the Joint become cnauman. C. Chiefs of Staff on July 1. Assuming the Senate confirms him, Gen. Vessey will succeed Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, who is

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Reagan has announced that he will

nominate John W. Vessey Jr., a 59-

year-old Army general who started

retiring after a second two-year -term as chairman. Gen. Vessey's selection is unusual in that he would move from his job as Army vice chief of staff to the chairmanship without first be-

coming chief of staff of his service. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs runs the meetings of the heads of the Army, Air Force, 'Navy and Marine Corps and sets forth their positions in meetings with the president. He is the president's military adviser on the main issues of the day.

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON - A House

health subcommittee has balked at

the \$3 billion in cuts that President

Reagan has proposed for Medicare next fiscal year. Its voice vote was

one of several indications that

committees that supported Mr. Reagan's spending cuts last year will resist them this second time

The president won the year's

first test in Congress on the de-

fense budget Thursday when the

Senate Armed Services Committee

in closed session voted 13-3 to

stick with the full amount he re-

But committees in both houses

of Congress are balking at specific

cuts in nonmilitary programs even

as many of their members are de-

ploring the budget deficits that the

Last year, the congressional

committees were circumvented

largely because Mr. Reagan's

spending proposals were wrapped

together in a single bill. It is not

clear whether this will happen

Seeks Guidance

Thursday came on a report to be

mittee, which is trying to figure out

The health subcommittee vote

president has projected.

again this year.

auested.

Gen. John W. Vessey Jr. A White House official said

President Reagan did not know Gen. Vessey, but he said that the

what the various legislative com-

mittees of the House are likely to do this year. The Budget Commit-

tee wants guidance this spring for

the preparation of Congress' first budget resolution for fiscal year

In other recent expressions of intent affecting major benefit and

other programs that the president

The House public assistance subcommittee declined in a unami-

mous vote Tuesday to commit it-

self to the \$2.7 billion in cuts that

Mr. Reagan wants in Aid to Families with Dependent Children,

other welfare programs, unemploy-

ment insurance, low-income ener-

service programs. Instead, it said that the Budget Committee should

count for now on all these pro-

grams going forward without cuts.

• The House Agriculture Com-

mittee, which last year cut the

food-stamp program in some ways

the president wanted, advised the Budget Committee Wednesday

that it did not know what cuts, if

any, it would adopt among the \$2.3 billion recommended by Mr. Reagan. It said that ultimate

spending on food stamps could be

as high as \$11.7 billion, the current

program carried forward without

• Democrats on the House

assistance and assorted social

1983, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Reagan was particularly impressed, the official said, with the fact that Gen. Vessey had enlisted and had received a battlefield commission on the Anzio beachhead in Italy during World War II.

"A soldier's soldier," Mr. rose to the rank of sergeant, and Reagan said of Gen. Vessey as he announced the nomination. Army Secretary John O. Marsh

Jr. praised Gen. Vessey's "down-to-earth, wise counsel" as that service's vice chief of staff. Gen. E.C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, also hailed his selection, declaring: "I can't think of a finer leader who can articulate the

security needs of our country." Other reaction was also favorable. Among the descriptions of him were these: "the best of the

four-stars," "wise old man," "cau-tious and conservative," "quiet, thoughtful," "adds some balance

housing under special new rules,

Korea that year, returning to the United States as Army vice chief of staff in 1979. He is married to the former Avis C. Funk. and the couple has two sons and a daugh-

U.S. Congressional Panels Balk at Budget Cuts

unanimously rejecting Mr. Rengan's proposal that no new units be funded. The full committee is expected to follow suit. • Both the Senate Labor and Human Resources and House Ed-ucation and Labor Committees are expected to resist new retrench-ment proposals for education and

other programs under their juris-• The Senate Finance Commit-tee promised Tuesday to reduce the deficit by \$20 billion for matters under its jurisdiction, the amount that Mr. Reagan had sought, but did not say how. The belief is that the committee will do so more by raising taxes, which Mr. Reagan has opposed, than by cutting benefits as he has advocat-

The Senate Armed Services Committee vote recommending the full defense budget requested by Mr. Reagan was in the form of an advisory to the Senate Budget Committee on how much Armed Services is likely to authorize for defense in fiscal 1983. The Senate committee action, although good news for Mr. Reagan and the Pentagon, is a long way from defini-

housing subcommittee, at a cancus Wednesday, voted to fund about 200,000 added units of low-income Sources said that a motion by

the Pentagon was rejected 12-3.

against approving the full amount were Sens. Hart, Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, and J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska. They reportedly argued that Mr. Reagan's defense budget is financial overkill in a period of \$100billion deficits, domestic spending cuts and persistently high interest rates.

The Armed Services senators approved the full \$263 billion in new spending authority that Mr. Reagan requested for national defense, including funds for the Energy Department for nuclear warheads. The administration says the \$263-million figure translates into \$221 billion in actual spending.

tenant in the field artillery at the

His early service was in ground

combat divisions, including the 34th Infantry Division in North

Africa and Italy, the Fourth Infan-

try and Third Armored Division in

Germany and the 25th Infantry

Promoted to full general in

1976, Gen. Vessey became com-mander of U.S. forces in South

Division in South Vietnam.

Anzio beachhead on May 6, 1944.

Sources said that a motion by Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Col-orado, to cut actual military spending in fiscal 1983 by \$5 billion through a \$20-billion reduction in new spending authority for The three senators who voted

Chairman John Tower, Republican of Texas, prevailed in his argument that the committee should support the president in shoring up U.S. defenses while creating bargaining leverage for arms reductions talks with the Soviet Un-

Labor Settles for Less

It has been a dramatic week for U.S. labor. Ford autoworkers swallowed their pride and ratified a contract revision that gives up wage increases in return for job protection. Then the once-mighty Teamsters approved a contract that settles for modest improvements in wages and benefits without even the guarantee that this will save jobs.

These agreements are as welcome as a warm day in March, but only the size of the unions involved makes them exceptional. "Concession bargaining" is spreading as the recession cuts deeper. The autoworkers and Teamsters used to force their employers, the lame as well as the fleet, to pick up the same high tab, confident that consumers would pay. Now they are adjusting to reality - to what individual industries and even companies seem able to afford.

Moreover, their agreements seem to herald the end of costly wage increases in the range of 30 to 40 percent over three years. Ford will raise wages and benefits by about 17 percent over 30 months (assuming 8 percent inflation), slightly more than half the increase in its last contract. The details of the Teamster deal are not yet public, but trucking

management is said to have struck an even tougher bargain than Ford, including major changes in work rules, on behalf of 280 freight companies.

Job security commitments are a gamble, especially at Ford. It promises not to close any more factories that produce parts available elsewhere at lower cost. And it guarantees a lifetime income to senior workers. But some observers think Ford is also betting on a strike at General Motors later this year, thus increasing its sales while waiting for a still better GM labor deal that it could even-

There are those who deny that all this adds up to a trend. Arnold Weber, an experienced negotiator, expects the lifeboat spirit to fade at the first sight of land. "It isn't the Judeo-Christian ethic that brought about these contracts," he said; "it's unemployment, and lots

Trend or not, the benefits of the new accommodations will spread through the U.S. economy for the foreseeable future. Management and labor are well rid of inflationary

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Conservative Division

President Reagan takes it all back. His sharp words about the detractors of his budget, according to the official explanation, were intended only for Democrats, not Republicans. As the authorized quotation puts it, "I wasn't talking about us." In his recent Los Angeles speech, he hastily struck the last six words from an acerbic sentence about "the ad hoc alternatives to our economic program from both sides of the aisle."

That's a nice try, but not very persuasive. The interesting thing about this administration, at the present stage, is that its only effective opposition is centered in the Republican majority in the Senate. It started last summer when Sen. Mark Hatfield, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, served notice that the projections for military spending were too high. A month later, Sen. Pete Domenici, the chairman of the Budget Committee, began circulating realistic estimates of the coming deficits with the suggestion that they also were too high.

More recently, Sen. Robert J. Dole, the chairman of the Finance Committee, made it clear that in his view there will have to be a tax increase whether the president likes it or not. Sen. Bob Packwood, the chairman of the Commerce Committee, has meanwhile conveyed the impression that he is fed up with presidential anecdotes about deadbeats buying cocktail makings with food stamps.

To the extent that any Democrats at all are in the conversation over basic economic policy, they are people firmly in the right wing of their own party - Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, for example, or Rep. James R. Jones, who is hudget apparatus in the House. From time to time some of the presi-

dent's partisans make another effort to prop up Tip O'Neill as a target. But as the central villain and manipulator of the budget drama, the House speaker lacks verisimilitude.

The crucial debate on the budget is now being talked out within one small segment of the range of U.S. opinion — the segment that is known as the respectable right. It doesn't include the single-issue crowd, or the gold zealots. But the respectable right is nonetheless right, and the debate is over the competing definitions of conservatism.

A year ago, Mr. Reagan committed himself to a lot of highly desirable goals - faster economic growth, lower inflation, a balanced budget, a tax cut and much stronger defense. Those are all good conservative purposes, about which conservative politicians and voters feel strongly. Unfortunately, of these goals, it is hard to find more than two that are consistent with each other.

Mr. Reagan's choice seems to be to retain the tax cut and the military program at whatever cost elsewhere. He has formally pitched the balanced budget overboard - by way of farewell, describing the deficit as "a necessary evil in the real world." The prospect of faster economic growth seems to have receded into the misty future, and there are beginning to be dismaying hints that the commitment to lower inflation may follow it there.

That brings Mr. Reagan into severe conflict with other well-established and well-defended strains of U.S. economic conservatism. Like any president, he is anxious to resolve the divisions in his party. But he can't do that until the conservatives have resolved their own divisions over his budget

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chasing Tax Cheats

Of all the ways to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, none should have more appeal than making it harder for people to cheat on their taxes. Yet no proposal made by the Reagan administration has met with a colder reception on Capitol Hill than the plan to withhold taxes on interest and dividends. Why?

The standard argument against this plan - over the four decades in which it has been discussed — is that it would impose an intolerable burden on financial institutions (never mind that employers manage somehow to withhold taxes on wages paid to employees). Now that automation has made that argument more or less obsolete, a new line of attack is being pursued. Withholding taxes on interest and dividends is a bad idea, it is argued, because that would cut the effective yield and discourage saving. Requiring financial institutions to forward

withheld taxes to the Treasury each quarter would, it is true, slightly reduce the effective return on savings to taxpayers with relatively small amounts of property income who are not already required to file quarterly returns. But the real losses would come to the maddeningly large number of people who now fail to report their interest and dividend income at all. What this argument comes down to is the essentially preposterous claim that in order to encourage savings it is necessary to condone cheating. A more respectable argument is that, since

payers of interest and dividends already file information returns with the government, the Internal Revenue Service should simply compare them with taxpayer returns and go after the cheaters. The IRS, however, has stepped up computerized cross-checking and an estimated \$20 billion a year in interest and dividends still goes unreported.

Cheating persists because, as a recent study in the journal Tax Notes points out, it is very expensive for the IRS to track down millions of tax evaders and collect typically small amounts from each of them. Not only are the chances of detection relatively low, but throughout the process of adjudication the odds favor the adroit cheat.

Neither increased audits nor larger penalties are likely to do much to remedy this unsavory situation, the study concludes. There is only one efficient solution and that is the one that the administration now proposes withholding taxes on interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

At Least Begin Keeps His Word

Menachem Begin has had a bad press in the West, not without reason. But Begin, though he forgets nothing and forgives little, does keep his word. He pledged to give Sinai back to Egypt and that is what he is doing, even though the final stages of the handover are proving excrutiatingly painful for Israel.

The Israeli Army is having to be sent in to shoehorn out the dogged and zealous Jewish settlers, who refuse to leave of their own volition. And for Begin, so fierce and passionately possessive toward the Biblical lands of the Jews, this must be like drawing out one of his own teeth. At least let us give this hard man credit for that.

- From the Daily Mail (London).

March 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Chaotic Persian Affairs

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Persian affairs are in a dangerous state of chaos. The National Assembly is raising troops, which are certainly not intended to strengthen the hands of the Shah, and the populace is so excited it is beginnning to molest foreigners. This latter detail is big with trouble, as the foreign powers - Russia and England - that alone possess political and commercial interest of any importance in Persia have hitherto had the field to themselves. Their monopoly, however, is jeopardized the moment the Persians interfere with the subjects of some go-ahead power, Germany

for example, and they may find it advisable to

establish a dual protectorate of the country."

1932: 'March King' Dies

READING, Pa. - John Philip Sousa, 77, bandmaster and composer known as the "march king of America," is dead. Composer of scores of musical works, from stirring martial epics to light opera, Sousa was known best for his 100 marches, including "Stars and Stripes Forever." To millions throughout the world, the name "Sousa" and the word "band" were synonymous. There were few Americans better known and none whose figure was more instantly recognized than the nattily uniformed bandmaster whose baton had swung in measured beat in every quarter of the globe. Also a novelist of merit, though this was submerged in his greater talents, Sousa was among the most jovial of men.

The Ways in Which El Salvador Does Resemble Vietnam

DARIS — El Salvador resembles Vietnam in the main assump-tions being made by Washington's policy-makers. A lot of the rest is different, but Washington's ideas about the cause and treatment of insurrections seem not to have changed since the 1960s. There is where the trouble lies.

The first false assumption is that popular uprisings can adequately be explained in terms of an exter-nal cause. El Salvador's troubles, those of Guatemala, and, before, of Nicaragua, are held to be the responsibility of Cuba and the So-viet Union. If they did not cause them, the argument goes, they at least provide a critical measure of

Twenty years ago in Vietnam, China was believed to be responsible for that war. Vietnam's Communists, the government in Hanoi and the Viet Cong in the south, were really proxies for an expansionist Communist China, according to the official U.S. argument at

Without China's help, it was argued, the upuising in Vietnam would collapse. People who, in those years, suggested that the Vietnamese Communists had minds of their own (or even that the Communists in the south might have different interests than those of the Communist govern-

ment of North Vietnam) were hooted at as naive, lacking "tough-mindedness" — then, and now, a quality highly prized in Washing-ton, although not always evident in its decisions.

By William Pfaff

Government officials of the time found verification of China's role in the revolutionary ambitions announced by Peking, and notably in a speech made in September, 1965, by the minister of defense, Lin Piao. This speech described, in heady terms, the "tural" people of the Third World sweeping away imperialism to besiege the "urban" nations, and promised China's support to this struggle — al-

though in rather unspecific terms, noting that "a revolution cannot be imported ... Every revolution in a country stems from the demands

of its own people."
The U.S. secretary of defense, Robert MacNamara, called this "a program of aggression...a speech that ranks with Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.' 'Secretary of State Dean Rusk spoke of "hundred of mil-lions of people in the free nations of Asia...under the deadly and constant pressure of the authorities in Peking, so that their future is circumscribed by fear." The U.S. intervention in Vietnam was thus justified, in the mid-1960s, as a

gression, a new capitulation to to. talitarianism, a new Munich

It now, of course, is plain that the Victnamese Communists won their own war, for their own rea-sons, despite everything the Unit-ed States could bring itself to do to stop them. Not long after, Communist Vienam was engaged in undeclared war with Communist China. The U.S. government, meanwhile, had decided to make friends with China and President Richard Nixon had paid a visit to the Chinese capital. So much for the menace of Asian Communism.

In El Salvador, it is Sovietbacked Cuban Communism that is supposed to endanger all of the Americas. The proof is that Soviet arms go to Central America by way of Cuba, and Soviets and Cubans support the Central American left, but what if the leftist rebutants. els in El Salvador and Guatemala also have minds and motives of their own, and would find ways to go on with their struggle even if they did not get guns and ammunition from Havana?

Cubans tried in 1967 to launch an uprising among Bolivia's wretched peasants, who ought to have been in a mood to revolt, but these proved to be unenthusiastic and all that happened was that Che Guevara and his band were betrayed, tracked down and unceremoniously killed.

The plantation laborers of El Salvador, ruled for decades by a corrupt oligarchy, have become in-creasingly politicized since early in this century. It seems that today they — or a good many of them — are ready to fight. Enough, at least, are willing to do so for U.S. officials to express doubt that the Salvadorian Army can cope any long-er with the problem.

Long History

The history of the U.S. role in Central America goes back beyond the Panama Canal affair to at least the 1850s, when the adventurer William Walker seized Nicaragua and ruled it for several years. In 1912, U.S. Marines went into Nicaragua. They went into Honduras the same year, into Costa Rica in 1919, back into Nicaragua in 1926 after an insurrection against the ruling party, and into Honduras in 1924 when a civil war broke out. All this was without benefit of Cubans, Russians, or for that matter, any Communists.

The other assumption common to official U.S. views of Vietnam and Central America is that the United States itself cannot provide an effective remedy to an uprising in another country that has escaped the control of local authorities. The idea that foreign intervention might actually enlarge the ranks of the rebels, by turning their struggle from domestic issues into a war of affronted nationalism, seems unthought of in Washington. So is the notion that the arrival of large numbers of Americans to instruct a government and an army in how to conduct their own affairs, or even to take an active part in a civil war, might actually damage that government by making it seem the agent of a for-

What is happening in El Salva-dor, happened in Nicaragua and is beginning in Guatemala unques-tionably concerns the United States, and there are certain useful things it can do. But Central Americans' problems, although they have cruelly been worsened by foreigners, remain their own. ©1982, International Herald Tribune.

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Seitor Castro Exports His Revolution and Seitor Reagan Exports His Economic Theories ... Why Is Everybody Intent on Destroying Us?

Caribbean Policy and the Tide of Immigration

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The way President Reagan recalled it at a White House briefing, the new economic emphasis in administration policy for countering the Communist menace to Central America had its beginning in a meeting at Camp David last June with Mexican President López Portillo. But the agenda item at hand was not the

Soviet threat, or Cuba's surrogate role with Nicaragua in the subversion of El Salvador, or dominoes — on none of which the two men see eye to eye. It was the swelling, not to say flood tide, of immigration (legal as well as illegal) from Mexico and other Caribbean lands. It had occurred to him, Reagan told his Mexican counterpart, that "maybe they'd be more content to stay in their own countries if there were more economic opportunities."

State Department officials who actually started work on the new program a year ago put down the president's account politely as an "elision" — and rightly so to the extent that it seems to leave out the administration's more familiar "East-West" arguments: El Salvador's urgent needs, and its centrality in the anti-Soviet struggle; the longer-range purpose of pre-empting Communist troublemaking by trying to get at the social and economic cause of unrest and ultimate insurrection.

Ronald Reagan can, and has, held forth on both counts. But the fact that he opened this particular mini-briefing with the "illegal immigration" argument is revealing on two counts. One has to do with a widely shared concern with Hispanic immigration dating from the administration's earliest days. The second has to do with practical politics.

First, the politics: Rep. Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House subcommittee on inter-American affairs, says he was only half-joking when he recently suggested to the president that the new Central American aid program would go over a lot better in Congress if it was called the "Anti-Illegal-Immigration Act of 1982."

His point was that the program's inevitable entanglement with current policy in El Salvador makes it vulnerable to the increasingly po-tent Vietnam analogy. But the "filegal alien" connection, Barnes believes, works powerfully in favor of a heavy effort to rescue the shat-tered economies of most Central American na-

Such is the congressional concern about illegal immigration, Barnes contends, that the president could get more money "from my side of the aisle" than he has asked for. And Barnes would rest his case on home-grown forces driving Central Americans to seek haven in the United States: higher oil prices, economic mismanagement, slumping prices for coffee, cotton, copper, sugar and other produce, un-employment, illiteracy, poverty, violence and repression, or both, from the left (Cuba, Nicaragua) and the right (El Salvador, Guatemala).

Secretary of State Al Haig comes to an even more apocalyptic conclusion than Barnes by taking the East-West ideological route. In a recent speech to U.S. governors, many of whom express extreme alarm over the problem of illegal immigrants, he gave a foretaste of what will likely be a big administration talking point in Noting that in 1980 alone 1.5 million "undo-

cumented" immigrants came to the United States (125,000 from Cuba), he warned: "Just think what the level might be if the radicaliza-tion of this hemisphere continues with the only alternative totalitarian [Marxist-Leninist] model in one state after another. Why, it would make the Cuban influx look like child's play."
You don't have to accept Haig's "worst

case" to recognize a problem of stupfying pro-portions. The Cubans have caught the headlines — and Miami the biggest part of the brunt. The Mexicans are an old story. Now come, in increasing numbers, El Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, Jamaicans, Panamanians, Hondurans, Guatemalans.

You can keep count of legal immigrants and political refugees. But since there are no reliable numbers for the "illegals," you can only guess at the outer dimension. The same must be said for counting the cost in unemployment and welfare benefits, public schooling and law enforcement

You don't, in short, need Fidel Castro to make a case for the Reagan administration's all-too-modest new effort to deal with the problem of Central American immigrants by

01982. The Washington Past.

Covering the Middle East: Detachment Amid Violence

WASHINGTON — When Syrian troops leveled much of the city of Hama earlier this month to put down the most serious challenge yet mounted to President Hafez al-Assad's rule, one of the first sources on the bloody fighting was the U.S. State Department, a development that The Manchester Guardian's Beirut correspondent, David Hirst, argued should surprise no one.

"Two reasons why news of do-mestic unrest in Syria tends to surface in Europe or in the United States these days is that the Ba'athist regime has effectively intimidated the media in the Arab world's principal listening post, Beirut, and that the Syrian opposition of various persuasions disseminates its propaganda from the West as well as from Arab countries." Hirst wrote in a dispatch Feb. 12. He referred primarily to the local Lebanese media, once an excellent source on happenings inside the closed society Assad has ruled for 12 years. But his comments also raise important questions about the freedom of Western re-porters based in Beirut to report on Syria, questions that Hirst is particularly well-placed to judge since his tough and insightful coverage of Syria has undoubtedly earned him the top spot on any journalistic "enemies list" main-

tained by the Assad regime. Similar Question

At almost the same time, a similar question was being raised in Jerusalem by Zev Chafets, the di-rector of Israel's Government Press Office, who was urging The New York Times and The Washington Post to write stories about his accusations that the Western media were being intimidated into giving sympathetic coverage to Syria and to Palestinian guerrillas. The juxtaposition of the comments by Hirst and Chafets is both ironic and unquestionably coincidental, given the Israeli government's strong hostility toward the British ournalist's coverage of the Middle

Chafets' public denunciation of the Beirut press corps was triggered by his anger over a report on ABC-TV describing Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the West Bank. He charged that ABC slanted the program toward the If Chalets is right about the Palestinian viewpoint as a result of perceived level of danger from Syr-

the murder of Sean Toolan, a part-time radio reporter for ABC in Beirut, shortly after ABC had aired a documentary segment fa-vorable to the Israeli viewpoint. ABC News and Sports President Roone Arledge called the charges "an insult" and "utter nonsense."

Chafets also cited an incident that occurred last May: A Washington Post correspondent, Jonathan C. Randal, along with two New York Times reporters, a Newsweek correspondent and an Associated Press photographer were stopped at a Palestinian road-block outside Beirut, detained for questioning for about 20 hours and then released. Chafets said one of the reporters, William Farrell, for-merly Jerusalem correspondent for the Times and now based in Cairo, had subsequently told him the five were "held for a number of hours and threatened and frightened." Chafets said the failure of the news organizations involved to publish any account of the incident proved his point about Syrian and Pales-

Ironically, Chafets was making his charge just as correspondents for the Times, the Post and other Western organizations were in Damascus sending detailed accounts of the fighting in Hama There is, however, something in

what Chafets said. For the past 18 months, reporters and editors have carefully weighed the evident dan-gers involved in printing full accounts of a series of murders, uprisings and political challenges inside Syria. As the Post reported in its news columns last June 25 in an account of an earlier wave of

savage retribution against Hama:
"The massacre reports, in trustworthy and untrustworthy variations, have been discussed in Beirut in the last two months. In an atmosphere created by the wounding last June of Reuters correspondent Bernd Debusmann, shot in the back by a gunman firing a silencer-equipped pistol, and threats against British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent Tim Llewellyn — both after stories considered by Damascus as unfriendly to Syria - the Hama reports have not been widely published from the area.

If Chafets is right about the

By Jim Hoagland

cent months as the regime moves on to more serious problems is clearly wrong in suggesting that it has not been reported. He is also wrong about the effect of the killing of Toolan on correspondents in Beirut. The firm belief there is that the slaying was related to a romantic entanglement, and correspondents have drawn quite a different moral from that incident than the one suggested by Chafets. Finally, correspondents in Beirut say that the dangers of the civil war there, in which Palestinian guerrillas tacitly provide protec-tion for the U.S. Embassy and have as often pulled correspondents out of scrapes as imperiled them, do not prevent them from being professionally honest and detached.

When I ended a three-and-ahalf-year tour as the Post's Middle East correspondent in September, 1975. I turned over to Randal a beautiful Beirut rooftop apart-ment. Within one month, Randal had succeeded in getting it shot to bits by Christian militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas, and one morning at dawn a group of Leba-nese leftists invaded the apart-ment, rousted Randal out of bed and marched him in his underwear down to the street. After he was released, he filed a first-person account that ran on Page 1 on Oct.

Four days later, he was on the front page again. This time, the U.S. ambassador, G. McMurtrie Godley, had dispatched his armor-

ian threats — which correspond-ents say has actually lessened in re-and a CBS newsman from crossfire and a CBS newsman from crossfire sweeping the St. Georges Hotel as the militiamen and the leftists apparently pursued our man in Beirut. This time it was the militiamen who rushed into Randal's room to arrest him, and the U.S. intervention extricated him.

Since then, the sickening vio-lence has continued, destroying not only the old Post apartment but most of Beirut. The daily killings, explosions, kidnappings and other insanities have become strangely old hat not only to those condemned to continue living in Beirut but also to those who have to try to cover it and make some sense out of it.

"The killing of Toolan and the holding of the newsmen last May are not thought of in the Beirut press corps as a reason to write, or not to write, anything," says Ed-ward Cody, the Washington Post correspondent now in Beirut. "You know you can get picked up by Palestinian kids with guns at any time you try to do your job. Or you know you may be bombed by Israeli jets. That does not mean that you write any differently. Syria has been a different kind

of concern for correspondents and editors. One British journalist working the Middle East is convinced that some senior Syrian authorities did make a deliberate decision nearly two years ago to silence press critics, and the assassinations of several prominent Lebanese journalists and the shooting attempt on Debusmann followed. It has not been possible

Chafets has suggested, the perception of danger has spread throughout the Beirut press corps. Last September, for example

to confirm this assessment, but as

Palestine Liberation Organization officials told news organizations they were convinced Syria was orchestrating a campaign to discredit the PLO, including assassination attempts against guerrilla repre-sentatives abroad. Given Syria's rhetorical commitment to the PLO, such accusations were both news and highly explosive. As is often done elsewhere when

correspondents are aware that stories they want to file could bring reprisals, from a simple cutting off of access to expulsion or arrest, the Post correspondent brought the potential dangers involved to the attention of his editors. A decision was made to publish the story, on Page 1, on Sept. 13.

In reminding us that we should more often tell readers about the

problems and efforts that go into gathering the news, Chafets has performed a service. But he has also reduced the value of that service by flattening out the complex and evolving conditions under which reporters work in Beirut into a simplistic and largely false charge against men and women who work in a country on which Israel is waging a war of attrition, and who undoubtedly would be called on to report the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon that many U.S. officials believe is im-

The writer is The Washington Post's assistant managing editor for

Herald-Libune

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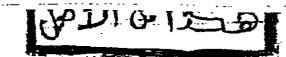
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U.S. Food: How Sweet It Is

by Mimi Sheraton

EW YORK - Proud to think of themselves as the avantgarde of what is being celebrated as the New American Cui-sine, many young chefs and restaurant owners would be indig-nant were their establishments to be described as latter-day tearooms. Yet that seems to be the direction in which many are headed, albeit without recognizing it.

At its best a stronghold of simple, straightforward, traditional Ameri-

can bome cooking, usually prepared by women. Ye Olde Tearoom even-tually deteriorated into an insipid ladies' lunch parlor where sweet was the favorite flavor and soft the preferred texture.

A cutesy inventiveness led to frilly dishes invariably overgarmished and gussied-up. Sweet relishes and sticky buns were served before and during meat main courses and fruits showed up in tandem with vegeta-

bles, both often sharing the same mayonnaise dressing.

In many restaurants operated by young cooks in New York, it appears that sweet and sticky are with us again, if under currently fashionable guises such as tomato and lime relish, strawberry butter, cassis glazes on duck, citrus sauces on chicken, sauces overreduced to caramelized sweetness, and honey and berry whole grain muffins.

Soups, salads and main courses often have so jarring a combination of fruits, vegetables and meat one suspects a gross error was made in the kitchen when platefuls of returned food were scraped into one big bowl, later to be spooned out and served as a new creation.

That was the feeling I had recently when, at an especially trendy restaurant, a hot cream soup contained zucchini, onions, celery, grapes and pears; and at a lovely new seafood restaurant, sweet pickle relish dressed an appetizer of artichoke hearts.

Again, in a generally decent restaurant, a delicious pasta sauce made with broccoli, zucchini, mushrooms, tomato, olive and garlic had been

combining white sprays of Japanese enoke mushrooms and watercress also included apple slices.

Gaining confidence from the French nouvelle cuisine chefs who seem

to free-associate gastronomically, many young U.S. cooks think the message is "anything goes," which, of course, it does not. In evaluating their creations, many are instinctively moving toward what have traditionally een America's favorite flavors.

After spending days or even months in combining ingredients, such a young cook finally tastes something that rings a bell in the taste memory. He or she serves it forth, not realizing that the salad nouvelle combining fennel, walnuts and apples, let us say, is one short step away from the now declasse Waldorf salad in which plain celery preceded the anise-scented fennel. Fruits turn up in shrimp or chicken salads and orange juices in mayonnaise or vinaigrette dressings that recall Fannie Farmer at her worst

And to prove that equality of the sexes has finally been realized in the kitchen, consider that while women were the sole perpetrators of this, sort of food in the past, these days much of it is being turned out by

As pleasant as many of the sweet muffins, preserves and relishes may be for breakfast or tea, they certainly are unsuitable in restaurants that also emphasize wines and Continental dishes with garlic, shallots and

It is almost inevitable, of course, that people of all ethnic backgrounds will season and adjust recipes to suit their palates, very few being able to divorce themselves from their gastronomic frame of reference. All of which confirms the observation made by F.P.G. Guizot in an address to the French Chamber of Deputies in 1837: "One never falls but on the side toward which he leans." Make way for Ye Olde Nouvelle Tearoom.

01982 The New York Times



M.F.K. Fisher.

What Do Americans **Hunger For?**

by Kay Mills

ONOMA, Calif. — M.F.K. Fisher, purist in word as well as in food, would never resort to a clicke like "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die." Never. But she sees that mentality behind Americans' preoccupation with gourmet gadgets and lash-

Some of it is snobbery, to be sure, says the woman whom critic Clifton Fadiman once called "the most interesting food philosopher now practicing in our country." But Fisher believes it's more than snobbery: basically, people are scared.

"They re all trying to mass together, like scared people. They don't like the future too much, so they might as well enjoy the present. It's not just an animal reaction of fear. It's spiritual. It's quite deep. I don't think people are afraid of hunger as much as being separated one from another. It's a form of desperation because we all know a lot of things are going down the drain. It's that animal instinct to get fat" before bad times. For years, Mary Frances Kennedy Fisher, 73, has been analyzing

Continued on page 6W

You Can Eat Better But Not Cheaper

by Ann Duncan

ARIS - It is no mean feat of inflationary economics — a three-course meal, wine and tip included, for a mere 5 francs (85 cents). But that is what the Casa Miguel, a pint-sized restaurant not far from Paris' sleazy Pigalle district, manages to do twice a day, five and a half days a week.

The feat has earned the Casa Miguel the unofficial title as this city's cheapest restaurant and mention as such in the Guinness Book of Records. In comparison with the 5-franc menu, a butter croissant at most neighborhood bakeries is often half the price, a large cafe crème at an average Paris bistro is usually more expensive and a Big Mac attack now sets you back 9 francs 50.

Why are Casa Miguel prices kept so low?
"It is my heart that does it," explains Marie
Codina, the restaurant's diminutive 72-yearold owner, buyer, cook, cleaner and waitress. "There ought to be a place in this city where people without money can go." Codina, who fled Franco's Spain in the late

1930s and has not been back since, says she used to work as a private cook for some of Paris' wealthier households. But 35 years ago, she and her husband, Miguel, who died last year, turned their backs on the well-heeled and ied the festaurant n oneol atter muso osi rok St. Georges in the ninth arrondissement. "It has been my life ever since," she says. "These people," she adds, pointing to her customers, are my friends."

Her customers - an assortment of blue-collar workers, down-and-outers, back-packing tourists, curiosity-seekers and clochards, as the French call winos — readily acknowledge that Casa Miguel's food is far from haute cuisine. "But what can you expect for 5 francs?" asks Jacques, a self-described ex-boxer, unemployed waiter and bohemian artist, who seems to sum up the pervasive feeling among Casa Miguel regulars that it is far better to have a second-rate meal with friends in such a lively second-rate meal with friends in such atmosphere than to break bread alone.

For starters, there is usually a slim slice of pâte or sausage. This is followed by a choice of three plats du jour, often chicken wings and rice, lentils and pork or heaping plates of couscous, the Casa Miguel's most popular dish. Macaroni, combined with various meats, is another Casa Miguel staple. For dessert, there is a half piece of fruit, a tiny wedge of cheese or store-bought spice cake.

How does Codina manage to serve all this and still make a profit? Mainly by shopping very carefully, she replies.
She does most of her marketing around the

corner, where after more than three decades of doing business together the merchants give her special deals. She explains that she never pays more than 9 francs a kilo for meat, including mutton, always buys the cheaper cuts and can rarely afford to serve beef. The cheese is always bought at half price on the last day that it



Marie Codina at the Casa Miguel

can legally be sold, and she gets similar discounts for aging fruits and vegetables.

For the bread, Codina walks a couple of blocks out of her way to save 30 centimes a loaf. "With 10 loaves a day, that makes a saving of 3 francs," she explains proudly.
"But the wine here isn't good," interrupts

one Casa Miguel patron, pointing to the 4-francs-a-bottle mixture of EEC wines. He and other regulars prefer to buy their own bottle elsewhere and bring it to the restaurant to

Despite all these economies, the Casa Miguel's profits are about as slim as its servings of pâté, and the restaurant appeared to be on the verge of closing a couple of months ago when city officials ordered the second round of costly health and safety improvements in four years. Codina was given until the spring to fulfill the new orders — issued after some neigh-bors complained about cooking odors — or face the restaurant's being shut.

"It's craziness," Codina says, charging that the complainants wanted to push her out of the neighborhood. "I never fry anything here and I can't afford all the changes." She calls some of the requirements unneces-

In Hong Kong, Take to the Streets

sary - "If they were so important why weren" they ordered four years ago?" - but she quickly complied with others, such as installing a fire door between the kitchen and the restau-

> Meanwhile, Casa Miguel loyalists rallied to her support: A petition calling for the restaurant to be allowed to remain open gathered some 700 signatures, a few carpenters and painters who frequent the restaurant offered their services at cut-rate prices and a parish priest wrote to say that Danielle Mitterrand had appounced intentions of taking the matter up with her husband, the president.

> At about the same time, the wheels of the French bureaucracy were set in motion to award Codina a special medal from the Ministry of Tourism for her long years of service to the city. She is now optimistic that the city authorities will begin seeing the issue her way, agree that all reasonable requirements have been met and allow the Casa Miguel to stay

There has to be a place in this incredibly expensive and wasteful city where the poor can eat," she says. "There has to be a restaurant of the heart."

on the stall; he also provides an amusing spec-tacle for his fellow diners.

by Martha Rose Shulman

UZARCHES. France — "Gâteau de Carottes," "Tendons d'Agneau aux Pointes d'Asperges," "Pâte à la Ciboulette," — these dishes, using such herbs as chives and such vegetables as carrots and asparagus in unexpected ways, may sound like the letter in personnelle missing hut the dish like the latest in nouvelle cuisine, but the dishes come from a book published in two volumes in 1814 and 1816. "L'Art du Cuisinier," by Antoine Beauvilliers, one of the great Paris restaurateurs, is one of the thousands of rare culinary volumes that line the bookshelves of Daniel Morcrette, who is passionate about both gastronomy and fine books.

Morcrette's library, in his white stucco bouse at Luzarches, a small town 30 miles north of Paris, is one of the largest gastronomical collections in the world. A portion of the books are his own, the rest he buys and sells. Not content with collecting, he also publishes stunning reproductions, limited editions that are works of art in their own right.

Reissuing old volumes is nothing new, but Morcrette's are collectors' items. After he has bought the rights to the books, production — a loving process - takes about a year. Each page of the ancient work is photographed, then the negative is retouched so that the text will be clear and clean. Morcrette chooses high quality paper similar to that used for the original, and decorative end-papers that he some-times designs himself. The bindings are fullleather morocco or raw silk, stamped with gold lettering and decorative motifs. The designs on the bindings are elaborate but never gaudy. Morcrette has published under 20 titles, but each is a gem. Some, like "Le Vray Cuisinier

Francais" by La Varenne, "Le Viandier" by Taillevent, "L'Art du Cuisinier" by Beauvil-liers and "La Cuisinière Républicaine" were chosen because of their historical importance. Beauvilliers, for example, was the first chef to bring fine dining into the public domain. His original restaurant, opened in Paris in the fate-ful year of 1789, was destroyed during the Terror, but Beauvilliers survived, and in 1798 established La Grande Taverne de Londres at 25 rue de Richelieu. The restaurant, richly appointed in mahogany and silk, had more than 178 listing on the menu.

Beauvilliers approached cooking with exactitude and method, and Morcrette contends that "L'Art du Cuisinier," with its 1,192 resiner simplified cooking for all sheft to expense.

Cookbooks for the Kitchen or Library

cipes, simplified cooking for all chefs to come. It is also a record of the cuisine and table man ners of the Ancien Régime. This edition of 300 numbered, signed copies, with fold-out tables and fine end-papers, duplicates the "Exem-plaire aux Armes" owned by Charles-Philippe, Comte d'Artois, who became Charles X. It is printed on high quality, gilt-edged paper, with anbergine-colored leather bindings, embossed with coats of arms. The price is 950 francs

(about \$160) for the two volumes. The most recent publication on Morcrette's list is called "La Cuisinière du Haut Rhin" (600 francs). Written in 1842 by a certain Marguerite Baumgartner, it was one of the earliest regional cookdooks and one of the first to specify quantities. The recipes look not only tempting but also up-to-date: Soupe au Melon, Epinards Farcis, Riz au Vin, Truites à l'Estra-

Other works, all in French, include a collection of Turkish recipes, an essay on Dijon mustard, a book on the combination of wines and dishes and several other French regional books, such as "Les Plats Régionaux de France," by Austin de Croze (320 francs) and "Dissertation sur la Bourgogne," by Arnoux (230 francs).

The most valuable facsimile (3,600 francs) in the collection is a large, 355-page tome by Edouard Nignon (1865-1934), called "L'Hep-tameron des Gournets." It includes an exquisite collection of menus, very modern in spirit, put together by the most celebrated chefs of the early 20th century. The work also contains 883 recipes, 10 literary texts, including one by Guillaume Apollinaire, 8 full-page engravings and 46 smaller decorative engravings, all framed, printed on heavy gilt-edged veilum in

Morcrette's edition of "L'Heptaméron des Gourmets," his most ambitious undertaking, is advertised as "the most beautiful cookbook in the world," Morcrette has added 263 recipes and 6 prints that were not included in the original, from unpublished manuscripts and plates from Nignon's family. The leather-bound opus is a museum piece, and the limited edition of 250 signed numbered copies is disappearing

Morcrette is not only an avid cook but an enthusiastic gardener, and spends hours with his wife every day in spring and summer in the vegetable garden that occupies their large backyard. They cultivate medicinal plants and they enjoy experimenting with new vegetables, berbs and spices. He has even begun dealing in another high-quality commodity, Kashmiri

For catalogs of either the books or the saffron, write Daniel Morcrette, B.P. 26, 95270 Luzarches, tel: 471.01.58. It is also possible to visit his home in Luzarches by appointment.

Tea in London: High Spots and Low

by Catherine Caufield

ONDON - The English complain about their tea the way some people grumble about their families — continually, but with no idea of living without them. The causes for complaint are numberless: too strong, too weak, water not hot enough, milk added at the wrong time, too much milk, too much sugar, not enough sugar, the abominations of tea bags and (whisper it) powdered instant

British Rail tea, which is powdered, is a popular target, but then tea served to travelers has always come in for abuse. Thackeray has one of his characters ask why tea prepared on board ship "generally tastes of boiled boots." And a famous Punch cartoon of 80 years ago hits out in all directions: "Look here Steward, if this is coffee I want tea, but if this is tea, then I wish for coffee."

But though millions get pleasure from realizing that the standard of tea-making has fallen something shocking since they were young, there is more, much more, to the English tea ceremony than the quality of the tea or its base, thirst-quenching properties: It is the first thing the English think of in times of crisis. As Anthony Burgess wrote in "One Hand Clapping," "The best thing to do, when you've got a dead body and it's Clapping," "The best thing to do, when you've got a dead body and it's your husband's on the kitchen floor and you don't know what to do

Pouring out a cup of tea and offering it to someone he loves may be as close as the product of an English public school ever gets to expressing emotion off the cricket field. When, in the 18th century, Lincoln Stanhope returned home unexpectedly after years of living in India, he was greeted by his father, the Earl of Harrington, with a hearty, "Hallo, Links, with a hearty, better to so your living in feet."

Linky, my dear boy. Delighted to see you. Have a cup of tea."

In short the drink itself is often secondary to the circumstances in

Court, where the centerpiece is a grotto featuring a gilded maiden surrounded by sea sprites and dolphins. Over the grotto, a group of cherubs decked with garlands of roses holds aloft a big letter "R." Waiters wearing tailcoats bring an assortment of sandwiches — of which, sorry to say, disproportionately few are salmon --- scones with strawberry jam and thick cream, and delicious cakes. The tea is as tea should be and the whole adventure costs £4.50 (about \$8.50) a person.

A high proportion of the tea drinkers at the Ritz seemed to be mothers and daughters recovering from an afternoon of heavy shopping. The clientele at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, W.1, has a vaguely literary air, though the conversation is so hushed and discreet it is impossible to be certain about this. Deep velvet armchairs and old-fashioned, slipcovered, two-seater sofas make a cozy atmosphere. Like most hotels that serve teas. Brown's has a set price (£3.50) for which the waiters appear to be happy to provide endless fresh pots of tea, and even I did not exhaust their willingness to allow extra sandwiches, cakes and scones. Epicures should be warned, however, that the beauty of Brown's lies more in its

The self-proclaimed best cup of tea in London is to be had at The

and kidney pie and boiled bacon (£1.47 each) were both very good and were served with massive helpings of pease pudding, mashed potatoes, carrots and brussels sprouts. The noted cup of tea was good and strong and mercifully greatly diluted with milk. The Manchester Tart with custard was disgusting when I tried it, but the stewed rhubarb is highly recommended.

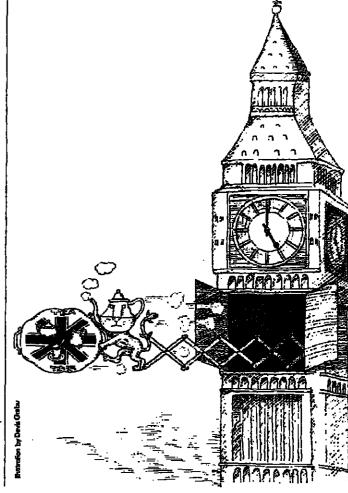
The Maypole English Restaurant, at 83 Leather Lane, E.C.1, is slightly upmarket, but it retains its linoleum floor, plastic checked tableclothes and comforting air of homeliness. The two dining rooms hold a total of 11 small tables. There are no reservations here and a queue forms out the door every noon as faithful customers line up for the roast of the day mutton, lamb, beef or pork — to be carved for them by the rather eccentric owner, who looks and sounds as though he'd be more at home in Her Majesty's Household Cavalry.

The meat is accompanied by a changing rota of superb vegetables. One day I had cabbage, roast potatoes, baked potatoes, carrots, heavenly roast parsnips and gravy. The set price for all this is £2.50, half price for vegetarians. The traditional English puddings with their odd and endearing names — Spotted Dick, syllabub, roly poly — are also excellent enough to make you want to run away with the cook. Purists will drink tea throughout the meal, but wine is available by the liter (£6) and the

Choosing a stall that seems popular with ONG KONG — Since eating out is a bargain here, where a lavish Chi-Chinese is a good idea. Here are a few of the larger and more-accessible stall areas: which it is drunk. Still, there are many establishments in London where tea is a serious business. Each has its own character, but, in Disraeli's phrase, they form two nations — weak China tea sipped from fine porce- The Poor Man's Nightclub, in the parking lots at the Macao ferry terminal just west of Hong Kong's central district. This stall area, a ain cups and taken with thin cucumber sandwiches and madeira cake does not know the concoction of strong Indian tea, milk and sugar that the working classes drink with a substantial meal of steak and kidney pie or eels and mashed potatoes. Correspondents in the field have been sort of unplanned carnival open only in the evening, is largely given over to stands offering cheap clothing and trinkets. Tourists are in investigating the best examples of each type and have sent back the strong evidence, but they by no means pre-Tea at the Ritz. Expectations are raised by those four words. One The selection of food is large. Among the wants to be wicked and eat far too many smoked salmon sandwiches and most tempting offerings are tables laid out with enormous mosaics of wriggling shellfish. scones and cakes, and somehow at the same time feel elegant in elegant surroundings. It's a tall order, but it can be done at the Ritz, in Piccadil-In winter, the specialty is hot pots. Most stalls let you cook your own. The plastic platters of Tea is served in the Louis XIV splendor of the recently restored Palm raw eggs, vegetables, tripe and seafood should give no more than momentary pause before the waiter lights a gas burner in the center of the table and bids you to sink your stock into a pot of wildly boiling water. The resulting broth

is pleasing, as are most of the ingredients, in-cluding some that cannot be identified without an advanced knowledge of anatomy and ma- Temple Street in the Yaumatei district of the Kowloon peninsula. For about a quarter of a mile strollers throng the streets under strings of electric lights. Most of the strollers are Chinese too poor to be dining in fancy restaurants, but there is a large contingent of the more-daring sort of Western tourist, the women clutching their purses, the men their Minol-

relaxed country-house atmosphere than in the quality of its food. Hundreds of stands display sweaters, shirts Quality Chop House, 94 Farringdon Road, E.C.1. The windows are engraved with slogans identifying the restaurant as a "Progressive Working Class Caterer" and advertising "London's Noted Cup of Tea" and "Civility, Quick Service and Snacks." Inside is a small room with mahogany booths, tiled walls and blackboards listing the dishes of the day. Steak Continued on page 6W



by Bob Hagerty

nese banquet in a red-and-gold dragon-decked palace can be had for the equivalent of \$10 to \$15 a head, most tourists do not feel constrained to eat in the streets. Some in fact recoil at the very idea, and so miss some of the best meals in Hong Kong and the chance to spill and spit, gug and gumble and generally flout table manners with impu-

Kong's 1,300 licensed "cooked-food stalls" to make sure that they are reasonably sanitary. Even so, many visitors and some local Chinese fear that eating in these makeshift establishments will make them ill; this is one of the more-pernicious superstitions of the East.
Unlike the chef of a restaurant, a street

stall's cook can be readily inspected by the prospective customer. The stall cook cannot conceal slovenly habits. At any rate, the blazing heat needed to cook Chinese food tends to

demoralize germs. If you are nevertheless uneasy, you can rinse your chopsticks and dishes with scalding-hot tea, a tin pot of which is almost always set on your table as soon as you sit down. Many Chinese take this precaution, so the foreigner need

not feel prissy. Nor does the inability to speak Chinese serve as an excuse to eat only at the hotel coffee shop or dining palaces geared for tourists. You can point. You can employ a few simple Chinese words and trust the waiter or chef to fill in the details. You can ask for help from an English-speaking Chinese, rarely hard to find, (Someone who looks like a student is a good bet.) Or you can have a hotel clerk arm you with a list of basic dishes written in Chinese.



At a stall in Hong Kong.

Street stalls in Hong Kong occur wherever there is enough space to set up 2 wok, a pro-pane gas stove and a few folding tables and stools. Stall cooks generally are first puzzled, then gratified, by the approach of a foreigner. The foreigner generally confers a bit of status



and belts. Palm readers wait gravely for clients. Other fortune tellers demand to reveal your future with the aid of captive birds or turtles. Young Chinese women in slitted gowns VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11)

— Mar. 6: Vienna Chamber Orchestra,
Herbert Prikopa conductor, Gabriele
Fontana soloist (Mozart). Mar. 9: Vi-

Musikverein, Brahms-Saal (tel: 65.81.90) — Mar. 7: Justus Frantz, pi-ano recital (Mozart, Schubert). Mar. 10: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor, Justus Frantz piano (Beethoven

•Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.82.84) — To Mar. 13: "Ruth Draper" (Levy).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Flanders Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — Mar. 6 and Mar. 12: "My Fair Lady." Mar. 7: "Tristan und

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412,50,45) — Mar. 10: Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, Karl Münchinger coaductor, Veronique Bogaerts violin (Bach, Haydn).

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Mar. 10-11: "Richard II." Royal Shakespeare Company.

Barbican Center (tel: 628.87.95) —

Mar. 6: "Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beetboven, Berlicz). Mar. 7, 8, 10 and 11: London Symphony Orchestra. Claudio Abbado conductor. Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Prokofiev, Brahms). Mar. 12: English Chamber Orchestra. Murray Perahia conductor and piano (Mozart, Bach). Exhibition Hall of the Barbican Center - To lim 20: "Aftermath: France. New Images of Man 1945-54." Chelses Old Town Hall - To Mar.

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) — Mar. 6; "Swan Lake." Mar. 8 and 11: "Die Meistersinger Von Nürnberg" (Wagner). Mar. 9 and 12: "Billy Budd." •Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) - Mar. 11-12: "Night Music" an "New Work," by the Ballet Rambert. Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). Exhibitions — To Apr. 4: "Lionel Constable."
To Mar. 28: "Meredith Frampton," retrospective. To Apr. 12: "Landseer."
To Jun. 27: "Turner and the Sea."
From Mar. 9: "The Print Collection: A

NICE, Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: 71.78.33) — The Anatole Jakovsky collection consisting of more than 600 naïve paintings, from the 18th century until today, and spanning 27 countries, opens to the public March 6.

PARIS, American Cathedral (tel: 551.38.90)— From Mar. 9: "Every-man," by the New American Theater. •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock," retrospective. To March 7: "Cinéma du Réci," 4th International Festival of ethnological and sociologi-cal films. To May. 10: "Takis, Musical

can minus. To stay. 10: "Taxis, Musical Space," modern music performances in the Beanbourg lobby.

Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections." eMusée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). Ex-habitions — To Aug.: "Le XVIème siècle Florentin au Louvre." To June 7: "Le collection du Comte d'Orsay." •Sorbonne (Grand Amphithéâtre) — Mar. II: Ravi Shankar and Alla Rakha, Indian music recital.

Théâtre Essaion (tel: 278.46.42) — "Pas Chez Nous" (Rossett) play read "Pas Cnez Nous" (Rosseil) piay read by Michel Lonsdale. "Théatre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30) — "Noces de Sang." (Lorca), performed by Antonio Gades Danzas de España.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festi-

rat (tel: 523.05.27) --- Members Club -Mar. 12: Readings from the works of Maxine Hong Kingston, with dance and music interpretation. Shousen The-ater — Mar. 10: Steven De Groote, pi-ano recital (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).

ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel: 654,37.26) — Mar. 6: Radio-Tele-vision Symphonic Orchestra and Choirs, Massimo Pradella conductor, Eugene Istomin piano (Brahms). •Centre Culturel Francais de Rome — Exhibition Hall — To Mar. 25: "Bran-cusi Photographer," exhibition.

VENICE, Gran Teatro La Fenice — Mar. 6-7: Orchestra and Choirs of the Teatro La Fenice, Gabriele Ferro conductor, Schlomo Mintz violin (Dvórak,

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 356.11.11) — Mar. 10: Japan Philhar-monic Symphonic Orchestra, Tadaski monic Symphonic Orchestra, Tadaaki Otaka conductor, Hiroko Nakamura piano (Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Mussorg-sky).

sky).

ORiccar Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54)

Through March: "Ukiyo-E Landscape
Exhibition," with works by Hokusai,
Hiroshige and Kuniyoshi.

OTokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11)

Mar. 9: Alain Planes piano recital
(Mozart, Debussy). Mar. 11: Walter
Hausting piano recital
(Mozart, piano)

piano recital (Beethoven

AMSTERDAM, Concertsebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — Mar. 7: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Choirs with the Southend Boys' Choir, Neeme Järvi, Arthur Oldham and Michael Crabb conductors, Felicity Lott soprano (Dvórak, Britten). Mar. 9 and 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, An-ton Kersjes conductor, Peter Zazofski violin (Haydn, Brahms).

Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Netherlands National Ballet: Mar. 10: Balanchine program. Mar. 11: "Grosse Fuge/I hate you too, Johnny/The four

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kan-dinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," exhibi-Japan House (tel: \$32.11.55) — To March 14: Exhibition of Asian art from

the Idemitsu Museum of Art. •Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33) — To May 2: "John Cage: Graphic Work," exhibition.

BERLIN, Dentsche Oper (tel: 41.44.49)

— Mar. 6: "The Troubadour." Mar. 7:
"Luiu." Mar. 8: "Lucia di Lamermoor." Mar. 9 and 12: "Ariadne suf Naxos." Mar. 10: "The Idiot," ballet

ePhilharmonic (tel: 83.40.94) — Mar. 6-7: Berlin Symphonic Orchestra with the soloists of the Berlin Opera, Caspar Richter conductor. Mar. 8: Berlin Ra-Richter conductor. Mar. 8: Berlin Ra-dio Symphonic Orchestra, Günther Wand conductor (Bruckner). Mar. 10-11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Zu-bin Mehta conductor (Vivaldi, Haydn,

Staatsbibliothek (tel: 17.33.64) —
 Mar. 7: Cleveland Quartet (Bartok, Brahms, Schubert).

Staatliche Museen Pres turbesitz — To Apr. 25: "The Horses of San Marco," exhibition.

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13.400) — Mar. 8: Rudolf Serkin piano recital (Beethoven). Mar. 9: Alban Berg Quar-tet, Heirich Schiff cello (Dvórak, Schin-

•Cafe Theater, English-speaking theater (tel: 63.64.64) — Mar. 6, 11 and 12: "Hughie/Before Breakfast" (O'Neill). Mar. 8-10: "Der Tisch," by the Schlicksupp Theater (in German).

24 Airports That Scare Even Pilots

by John Noble Wilford

EW YORK - The air traveler may squirm some, look apprehensively out the window at the wing and join sweaty palms with a seatmate. A memory of the last big air crash agitates the mind. But the traveler is buckled in, committed to takeoff or landing. Matters rest now with the plane, the weather, the pilot, air traffic controllers and the airport.

Most air accidents - and there are very few, since travel by scheduled airlines is statistically safer than travel by automobiles — are trace-able to mechanical failures, weather conditions, pilot error, or combinations of those factors. Some airports, however, pose an added burden for the pilot. Their runways may be too short for comfort, the surrounding terrain forbidding, approach and takeoff routes tricky and the skies often congested for miles around. Pilots know these airports from long, trying experience. They call them "black-star" air-

According to a list compiled by the International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations. there are 24 airports or air corridors around the world bearing the black-star designation. This means that pilots have lodged complaints of "critical deficiencies" against them. The list is the federation's way of alerting all pilots to potential hazards, and is also considered a means of pressuring the airports to make changes.

Aviation officials emphasize that none of the airports thus singled out was considered unsafe. "If we didn't think they were safe," says Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, "we wouldn't let them he used."

William Shea, the FAA assistant administrator for airports, says: "On balance, the airports are doing well meeting and maintaining stand-

But pilots believe that attention should be called to those airports, reasonably safe though they may be, whose conditions they say could be improved. Thus the black stars.

The only airport in the continental United States currently on the black-star list is Los Angeles International, where pilots object to late-night flight procedures dictated by noiseabatement regulations. From midnight to 6:30 a.m., all traffic in and out of the airport is routed over the Pacific Ocean to avoid the neighboring community of Inglewood. "It's like flying into a black hole," one airline pilot says of the dark ocean approach bereft of visi-ble landmarks, "and you're going in head to head with planes taking off on a parallel run-

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So far, no accidents have resulted from the flight procedures, which have been in effect several years at Los Angeles, possibly because the black-star warning has made pilots and air traffic controllers doubly cautious. Pilots have similar complaints about other airports that are not on the list, such as Washington's National. For reasons of noise abatement and security, planes may not go over downtown Washington, which means they must make sharp banking turns going into and out of the airport. Whether this was a factor in the Air Florida crash there earlier this year is not yet

No one who has flown into St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, whether pilot or passenger, would dispute the Harry S. Truman Airport's black-star rating. At one end of the short runway is water; at the other end is an imposing mountain. The short runway and mountain were factors in an American Airline jet crash

Work is under way to correct matters. A new 7,000-foot runway is being built parallel to the present 4,658-foot runway. The top of the mountain is being shaved off, with the rock and soil being used as landfill so that the run-way can extend out into the ocean at the other end. The improvements are scheduled for com-pletion in late 1984. Meanwhile, at least one airline, American, has a policy of avoiding St. Thomas. Its flights from New York go into St. Croix, where passengers can be shuttled by smaller planes over to St. Thomas.

Terrain is a potential hazard at such places as San Francisco, Charleston, W. Va. and Ajaccio, Corsica. Pilots complain about Mount San Bruno, three miles out from the departure runways of San Francisco International; they want either a change of flight patients or at least some signal lights installed on the moun-tain. This problem has brought the airport a red-star rating, indicative of a serious, though not critical, deficiency.

The airport at Charleston sits on top of a mountain, and landing there is somewhat like putting down on an aircraft carrier. There is little margin for error. But everything else about the airport meets all the standards, and so it is not black-starred.

Last December, a chartered Yugoslav jetliner smashed into a mountain while approaching the airport at Ajaccio on Corsica killing 178 people. The International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations had been warning that the airport was hazardous because it lacked sufficient navigation aids for guiding

aircraft down safely among the surrounding

Other airports rating the federation's black stars, for a variety of reasons, are at Hong Kong, Kabul, Corfu, Rimini in Italy, Learmonth in western Australia and Cartagena Leticia and San Andrés Island in Colombia Trivandrum in India, Honiara in the Solomon Islands, Suva/Nausori in the Fiji Islands and Fua-amotou in Tonga. The airport at Colombo, Sri Lanka, which is also listed, was the scene of an Icelandic Airlines crash in 1978;

the airport's lights failed before the landing. Similar ratings are conferred on regions usually because of what the pilots describe as deficiencies in air traffic control facilities or procedures. The list consists of Belem and Manaus in Brazil, Taegu in South Korea, Madras in India, Tripoli, Khartoum, Jeddah, Homara in the Solomon Islands and Ujung Pandang in Indonesia.

One airport not on the black-star list makes the white-knuckle list of most passengers and many pilots. It is San Diego Lindbergh's Field, which would be a challenge even to its namesake. The airport is situated in the heart of the city. On an approach for landing one pilot says, "You're looking right into hotel rooms and you're very conscious that you have

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hours and you re very conscious that you have little room for maneuver."

At San Diego in 1978 a Pacific Southwest Airlines collided with a small private plane during an approach to landing. Even though a review board assigned blame for the accident to the jet crew, the Air Line Pilots Association said that there was evidence of several other forces. factors, including the air traffic procedures in the congested area.

The strike by air traffic controllers in the United States has had no noticeable effect on air safety, according to pilots and government officials. In some cases the strike may have alleviated some congestion problems by the slight reduction in the number of scheduled flights at many major airports. Still, during peak hours, planes are taking off and landing nearly every minute at many major airports. The world's 10 busiest airports, combining do-mestic and international flights, are: O'Hare, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Heathrow, John F. Kennedy International, the Paris airport system, San Francisco, Tokyo's Haneda, Dallas-Fort Worth and Denver.

"A certain amount of congestion is good," says Dwayne Freer, an official of the International Civil Aviation Organization and pilot himself. "You know then that the pilots are being especially careful, doing it by the book. They know they can't afford any lapses. They're razor-sharp and doing their best to be perfect. That's always comforting to me."

In Hong Kong's Streets Continued from page 5W

regale men with a lewd form of Cantonese op-

All of this commotion nearly squeezes out the street restaurateur, but if you elbow your way through the mob you can find some fine food stalls. You could start with a stand-up course — say, octopus fried in a pungent barbecue sauce and served on a square of wax paper. You stand at curbside and spear the tentacles with toothpicks, dribbling a little sauce on your shoes and feeling quite pleased

Later you may want to sit down and be served in style by a woman wearing black galoshes — sensible footwear on a greasy street. Pork ribs, fried rice and beer for two will cost about \$5.

 Stanley Street between Cochrane and Graham Streets, a few blocks uphill from the central district's insurrection of jackhammers,

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traffic, glass, pile drivers and Pierre Cardin neckties. At this renowned lunch spot you do not exactly find peace, but you do meet an older Hong Kong of skinny streets redolent of soy sauce, garlic and mildew.

Among the specialties here are soups of fishballs and noodles. If you order yee don meen, you get thick brown wheat noodles in your soup. Pronounce yee don fahn and you get thin white rice noodles. The soup, which costs the equivalent of about 60 cents, would be plenty for a light lunch, although you might also order a plate of fried noodles, or rice with pork, duck or chicken. • Tong Shui Road in the North Point dis-

trict. These stalls are semi-permanent and semi-enclosed, so they can offer a more elaborate menu than the typical stall. The relative splendor, however, does not produce a troublesome degree of pretension.

weekend

The cooks, scurrying about in swirls of steam, wear white T-shirts rolled up above their bellies. The ceiling fans are blackened with grease, and the gas fires roar like typhoons. Eels waiting to be cooked slither over one another in an aquarium.

In this setting you can feast for a pittance. A recent dinner of fish-head soup, beef and turnips in a hot pot, chicken in a hot pot, fried garoupa (a firm white fish also known as grouper) with ginger and spring onions, a green vegetable, deep-fried oysters and three quarts of San Miguel beer — a meal to defeat four gluttons — came to about \$20.

The fish-head soup, despite its rather unfortunate name, is excellent and has a vivid broth. The cheeks and eyes of the fish are reputed to be delicacies, but you are under no obligation

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by Mavis Guinard

ENEVA — Away with the quaint notion of jewelry as an investment or a status symbol — for sculptorjeweler Pereña it is simply portable art. The success of his latest show here seemed to prove that many people are looking for the decorative and artistic value of rewelry — forget about the carats. They don't object to low prices either.

Pereña's one-man exhibition was held at the sedately formal Musée de l'Horlogerie, Geneva's showcase of antique watches, enamelwork and jewelry. Among music boxes and ornate clocks, his stark pieces grabbed the visitor's attention: neckpieces like sophisticated tribal wear, heavy armbands and massive rings. Before the closing, almost all his pieces had been

Other orders were placed for his one-of-a-kind jewelry at the Centre Genevois de l'Artisanat, a craft association of which he is president and where he and other promising young jewelers display their work, none too conventional. Both graphic artist and jeweler, Régine Hagedorn likes to carve delicate designs in slate, frame them in silver, hang them from silver neck chokers, light them up with small pearls or garnets. Martine Ruegg may work with bleached steel, splash gold on silver for rounded brooches and earnings. Nadya Lokshin's almost baroque silver jewelry contrasts with Nathalie Mouriquand's more retro gold pins set with the tiniest precious stones.

To his carefully crafted work, Pereña brings a variety of experience. The tousled, tall Spaniard, a boyish-looking 35 in a turtleneck sweater and jeans, was born in Madrid and entered the Geneva Beaux-Arts school at the age of 16. He trained as a painter and a sculptor, then turned to stage and costume design. For a year and a half he had a jeweler's shop in Tel Aviv, then topped it all by working for a few months as a cobbler's apprentice.

Ten years ago he began to fashion leather as he would metal. Now it is the frame, backing

or support of all his work. From his original sketch on white card-board, Pereña cuts the hide, grooves, dampens are added for color as well as protection from perfume or cosmetics. Each coating is buffed to the right patina. After a simple clasp has been added, thongs are threaded through the finely adjusted segments to hold the entire neckpiece together, firm but flexible. Fabienne Sturm, the museum curator, says: Pereña invents his jewels as he goes along. As

his work progresses, he decides intuitively

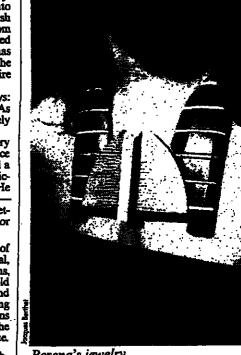
He may slash in a contrast of polished ivory against dark leather, insert a translucent slice of agate, seal the wings of a butterfly behind a chunk of rock crystal. His wide-ranging choices are sculpted and polished as a whole. He may add from one to 50 different materials animal, vegetable or mineral; metal or synthet-They may come from the sea. the corner hardware store.

Pereña's catalog reads like the inventory of a poetic ragpicker: lizard, sharkskin, coral, mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell; bull horns pig gut, wild boars' teeth; brass, copper, gold leaf, nuggets and jade; rosewood, pine and lapis lazuli; flint and old ivory knitting needles. "I am looking for shades, rhythms and resemblances, for pattern and texture," he explains. He rejects thoughts of intrinsic value.

His most intricate neckpiece is a dark leather choker that looks as if it is dotted with tiny confetti. There are 474 bits studded 4 millimeters deep in a subtle rainbow taken from 50odd materials: from white walrus teeth through yellow amber, orange-colored mahogany, red petrified wood, the violet spike of a sea-urchin, blue enamel, green aventurine, to the blackest of black marble.

The necklace has been worn by the owner for the last two years. Pereña, who never keeps any of the jewelry he makes, comments: "It has gained definitely in patina and depth of

Pereña is generous about his trade secrets. In case you want to shape a jewel from a bull's born, you simply soak the horn for 5 days, boil it 25 minutes then flatten it under a press.



Perena's jewelry.

Once cooled and dried it can be shaped over a flame. To retain this shape it should be placed under cold running water. In Pereña's long slender hands it becomes an articulated choker lined with black leather.

Long ago, in Calvin's Geneva, it was unlawful to use gold or jewels, whether precious stones or pearls. Has Pereña caught the mes-

Musée de l'Horlogerie, Malagnou 15, Centre d'Artisanat Genevois, 26 Grand Rue. Pereña, who since 1977 has often exhibited in Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich, will be featured in a show of jewelry at the Galerie Artium, in Basel, Kagasse 35 from March 10 to April 3.

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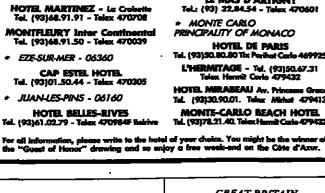
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The American Hunger Continued from page 5W

people's hunger for food and the relationships that they build around food. But her subject matter is eclectic, the result, no doubt, of doing varied magazine assignments for the New Yorker, Gourmet and others. She writes about places, like Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence, about the decline in the proper use of the English language, about cures for what ails you, about growing up in Whittier, Calif.

She leads the life other writers envy, living where she wants to live, writing what she wants to write when she wants to write it. She writes

much the way she lives: simply and sparingly, but with a sense of place and of style. It is her kind of luxury, this life, after years of supporting two daughters on whatever assignments she could get.

Fisher works in a spacious-seeming two-room house that she built 11 years ago on a friend's ranch north of Sonoma. From her desk, she can see the hills or the grapevines; from the front room, where kitchen equipment lines one wall, see the late-season calves frolicking in the pasture or hear the jays hectoring her cat Charlie. A sign in the lane sets a zesty

tone, announcing "Trespassers will be violated." She's at work now on articles about growing older. Not long ago, Vintage reissued in one fat paperback five of her books — including "How to Cook a Wolf," written during World War II and dealing with making do with less than the best.

"I'm in the collection stage now," Fisher explains. Discussing food, Fisher puts into words most people's unexpressed feelings about what is so rich about entertaining close friends at home or going with them to a fine restaurant. "Sharing food with another human being is an intimate act that should not be indulged in lightly," she has written. "There are few people alive with whom I care to pray, sleep, dance, sing or share my bread and wine."

But, she said on another occasion, "since people must eat to live, we

There are, of course, people who do it with more gusto than grace. They are the gluttons, not the gourmets, of the world. What, she was asked in a recent conversation, is the difference? "First of all, 'gourmet' is an overused and misused word," Fisher says. It's like 'sweetheart,' which is a beautiful word but now it can have very

night as well do it with grace and gusto."

bad connotations. Or 'honey.' It's overused and used wrongly. "A glutton is a pig. A gourmand is a person who likes to eat, but who overeats. A glutton doesn't give a damn what he eats. A gourmet is a fussy eater ... A gourmand would eat five chocolate cream puffs, and a gourmet would eat one because he knew it was the best he'd ever have." Most Americans, she contends, are too fat. "We all eat too much People are absolutely obsessed with food at this point in their lives, at least in our Western culture. The people who are reducing are scared of something, too, scared of losing their beauty or their youth.

"Eating is a form of compensation for something else we need. I think that when people eat together, it's a pleasanter way of compensating....

I love to eat by myself. I've learned how to enjoy it enormously, too, but I think people who diet and starve themselves are really in a fix. They're losing out.

And so are people who eat convenience foods, she says.

"My instinctive reaction to convenience foods is that I don't like them." She acknowledges reluctantly that foods to which you just add water or pop into the oven may serve a purpose for people who don't care what they eat and who need energy "the way animals do."

"Doe if you read the ingredients wou die It's swful It's bad for peo-"But if you read the ingredients, you die. It's awful. It's bad for people, especially for young people."

Many children, Fisher is convinced, know better than their elders

what foods are good for them. Fisher says that her oldest grandson came to see her and gave her serious little talks about convenience foods and told her how she "must always read the labels and see what the contents are. You don't eat this,' and 'It's very bad to eat that,' he would say. He often today's parents were the flower children of the 1960s, eating nuts and raisins, Fisher says. "Those kids grew organic food because that was all they could afford. Gradually, organic foods have gotten better. Those kids are now brokers. They've become more conservative. But they still know good food. They led a complete revolt in macrobiotic cooking. They were living on tice and a complete revolt in macrobiotic.

cooking. They were living on rice and grains, sitting cross-legged, meditating, starving to death and what not. That all has had a great impact on our whole culture." As she recalls it, food and words have always been a central part of ber life. She learned about language and the world around her at the dinner table. "It was a very articulate family, but we had certain roles. For instance, at the table, we never mentioned money, politics or love -

until after the dessert was served. We didn't deal in anything malicious --- until after the dessert." She liked to cook for the reward it provided - she would get attention. "It made me feel creative and powerful, and that is probably the truest reason for my continuing preoccupation with the art of eating."

Even so, she is often asked why she writes about food and not power or love. "It seems to me that our three basic needs, for food and security and love, are so mixed and mingled and entwined that we cannot straightly think of one without the others," she says, "So it happens that when I write of hunger, I am really writing about love and the hunger for it, and warmth and the love of it and the hunger for it There is a communion of more than our bodies when bread is broken and wine is

O1982 The Los Angeles Times

Conducting a Two-Way Flow of Music

by Elaine Davenport

AN FRANCISCO — He was "Mozart in blue jeans" to his many Dutch fans in the late 1960s: Conductor of the Rotterdam Philharmonic, he also led the small, youthful Netherlands Wind Ensemble, which became famous for its midnight concerts played in informal attire and away

from staid concert halls.

Now 40, Edo de Waart is conductor and music director of the San Francisco Symphony and is demonstrating the same nonconformist approach he used in the Netherlands. He has instituted, for example, a "New and Unusual Music" series, now in its second year, which is an expansion of the symphony's normal con-cert program. For the concerts, held in the atrithe Galleria, a red brick warehouse south of Market Street, both audience and performers wear everyday clothes and tickets cost

"The idea comes from what I did in Holland," de Waart says. "Contemporary music, especially by American composers, is emphasized. We were the first major U.S. symphony orchestra to start something like this and suddenly everybody is doing it." De Waart is encouraged by the interest in new music in the United States because "nowhere in the arts are we so behind as with music. Even though Europe has always been fertile ground for contemporary music — the London Sinfonietta is a good example — musical tastes are still very old-fashioned both here and there."

Other de Waart innovations here, where he has been in charge since 1977, include a "Mostly Mozart" series and a "Beethoven Festival." And last winter the symphony signed a four-year recording contract with Philips. But by far the most important change de Waart has presided over was the inauguration in 1980 of the symphony's new home - the 3,000-seat Louise M. Davies Hall, one of the world's biggest concert halls in cubic feet. The building is next to the 1930's-built War Memorial Opera House, which the symphony used to share with

the San Francisco Opera.

The new independence has encouraged new endeavors. The symphony's season has been expanded so that it is now comparable to other major U.S. orchestras. For the first time since 1947, the orchestra toured the U.S. East Coast, playing Carnegie Hall and the Kennedy Center, and this year will tour the West Coast. De Waart has also renewed the commissioning of works for the orchestra.

De Waart is one of many non-Americans conducting major U.S. orchestras. (Others include Zubin Mehta in New York, Seiji Ozawa in Boston, Georg Solti in Chicago and Carlo Maria Giulini in Los Angeles.) U.S. critics of this "invasion" irritate de Waart.

They might ask if American universities

and conservatories are doing all they can to turn out great conducting talents," he responds. "If so, where are they? I suppose I'll be accused of self-interest, but I think Euro-peans can still bring certain musical traditions

to enrich American musical life." If nothing else, says De Waart, working on both sides of the Atlantic has made him knowledgable about the differences between European and American orchestras, "European orchestras are very preoccupied with sound and the spirit of the music — what is behind the notes," he explains, "while American orchestras are extremely good at craftsmanship - giving the real picture of what the score says. For example, when playing Bruckner in Holland you get an inborn sense of the breadth and weightiness of the music. In America, the feeling seems to be that nothing is happening But American orchestras play terrific Mahler because in some movements you need to let out all your technical facili-

Most of the other differences between American and European involve a simple factor — money. "As a rule, American orchestras play more concerts than most continental orchestras," says De Waart, "because the gov-ernment subsidy is much smaller." While a Dutch orchestra might earn about 20 percent of its budget from the box office, de Waart says, a U.S. orchestra will earn about 55 per-cent. "Here we need a specific ratio of concerts — about four a week — to have enough income. So money affects rehearsal time and programing, but when you're heavily subsidized, as in Holland, it doesn't matter so

Which system is best? "I never understood what the Americans call the American spirit before I came here, but in a way I like it." De Waart answers. "Greed is one result, which is bad, but it also brings out unbelievable ingenu-ity. You see young people finding ways to earn dollars on the weekends and in the summer. On a bigger scale, we also have to be adventurous and imaginative because we do not have this big security blanket of the government holding our hand and saying whatever you do

De Waart reckons that a budget blending U.S. and European concepts — "a more-solid basis of government support without taking away our inventiveness" — would be ideal. But one thing he says he would never change here is the large number of volunteers working for the symphony.

"It makes wonderful roots into the community," he continues. "San Franciscans really believe that this is their orchestra. But while San Francisco as a city probably pays less for its orchestra than Amsterdam, in Amsterdam there is not half the sense of This is our orchestra.' I'm talking about continental Europe since Britain is an exception."



Edo de Waart.

De Waart then discusses his European visit this winter to conduct a series of concerts with Amsterdam's Concertgebouw Orchestra, the Rotterdam Philharmonic and the Munich Phil-harmonic. "I bring things back to Europe based on what I've learned from America, of course," he says, quick to point out that the flow of musical knowledge is by no means solely from Europe to the United States. Dutch by birth, he finds his "short roots are now here" in San Francisco and has filed to become a permanent U.S. resident. He has chosen to live in this city's Haight-Ashbury section, the favorite of flower children in the 1960s. "I'm just a hippy," he says, grinning boyishly.

Old Masters From a Lost Age — This One

by Souren Melikian

THE HAGUE - In 20 years or so, the exhibition of Dutch 17th-century paintings at the Mauritshuis here will probably be seen as a farewell ceremony to a bygone era — our own age, when high-quality Old Master paintings are still available to be bought and owned privately.

What makes the exhibition remarkable is that out of 100 paintings on view nearly all come from private collections and were ac-quired within the last 25 years. Narrowing it down further still, all of them, including a few down further still, all of them, including a few that now belong to the muscum itself, were sold by three Hague dealers — Hans M. Cramer, John Hoogsteder and Samuel Nystad. The idea of putting the unusual exhibition was theirs and the credit for accepting it goes to Hans Hoelink, the director general of the Mauritshuis and a leading art historian on 17th-century Dutch painting.

Mauritshuis and a leading art historian on 17th-century Dutch painting.

The selection, on view through March 9, offers a cross section of Dutch schools, making it a kind of alternative museum display with works unknown to the public and otherwise inaccessible. Simple as the idea may seem, this is the first time that a major museum has done it. A special circumstance provided the occasion by forcing the museum to take its masterpieces off the walls anyway: the Mauritshuis pieces off the walls anyway: the Mauritshuis will be closing for two years, the time required for a much-needed face lifting.

Hoetink cites other reasons that induced him to go along with the idea of a temporary exhibition. One was his desire to show that "the Hague is a very important place for Dutch Old Masters in the international trade. Before it was Amsterdam." He further feels that "It is only fair to underline the role of the individual art dealer." And in a way this is elementary good manners.

In the exhibition, for example, there hangs

an exquisite seascape done in 1631 by the Flemish-born artist Jan Porcellis. Some oldtimers may remember it from Sotheby's sale in London of Sir Bruce Ingram's collection in 1964. The successful bidder was Cramer, who was overjoyed to have a superb landscape with an unusual composition for a mere £1,800. Not for long. He was almost immediately ap-proached by Hans Bredius, the Dutch Rembrandt scholar who was then the director of the Mauritshuis. Bredius is still respectfully re-membered by dealers and old collectors as one of the great collecting minds of his time. And when he suggested to Cramer that the Hagne museum did not have a good Porcellis, needed one, would gladly buy that one from Cramer on the usual commission terms — 10 percent — the unfortunate dealer had little alternative and graciously delivered the goods with a glo-rious £180 profit. Virtually every leading deal-er has found himself in that kind of heroic situation but few museums pay their moral

However, there is more to it. As Hoetink says, "Every museum depends on the private collector." The Mauritshuis started in fact as a royal collection to which William III, himself a great collector of Old Masters while in England, added a vast amount in the 18th century.

Closer in time, Vermeer's "Head of a Girl" might never have entered the Mauritshuis without the A.A. des Tombes bequest made in

There are no more Vermeers floating around these days, and the exhibition includes only one Rembrandt — nor is it the greatest of all



From left, Cramer, Nystad and Hoogsteder with Rembrandt's "Juno."

Rembrandts. Still, Armand Hammer's "Juno" has a romantic appeal. It is the master's last painting, hence the clumsy unfinished right orearm, daubed over by some hack as a later time, and the rather patchy aspect of the dress. In short it is a Rembrandt symbol rather than the great painting one would dream to have. This is typical of the Hague exhibition: In it,

the great works are not those by great masters, whose paintings may qualify as "fine" at best. Significantly, one of the more interesting works is an Italianate landscape painted by Nicolas Berchem in 1654 — because until recently the Italianate strain in Dutch painting was looked down upon. There is also a delightful Jan Van Goyen landscape, "The Old Oak," and a village scene by Isaack Van Ostade is painted with consummate skill. None can be seriously argued to be unforgettable.

The most-impressive works are by artists whose name mean little to the public. Two are particularly striking for their beauty and their previous disregard. One is a panel signed by Cornelis Vroom. Tall trees rise from low mounds against a background of misty blue sea in the distance and a sky suffused with the

faintest suggestion of a golden lighting just touching the foliage of the trees from behind.

In 1964 it was offered by Nystad to the Mauritshuis director, who thought that \$16,000 was a bit much. True enough, the price was enormous at a time when no one cared, much for the Haarlem school of marine painters. Nystad, who loved his picture, persuaded a client to buy it, whereupon the director felt pangs of regret and approached the dealer too late. The buyer, who was not an "investor," had fallen in love with his Vroom master-

piece. It is still his.

The second surprising painting is by Joris

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Van der Hagen. Trees in deep bluish greens rise on either side of a lake beyond which the low hilly horizon leads up to a castle. The still water is a steely gray veering to black in the foreground with that dark mirror-like surface that water has under a covered sky, seconds after the sun has gone down. There is some-thing austere and remotely poignant about it

It also has an extraordinary story. A trained eye might recognize in it the painting sold for £4,000 in 1977 at Mentmore by Sotheby's as a "wooded landscape with a lake" of the Dutch 18th-century school. At that time, the painting had a little more to it: three sheep, a shepherdess, a farmhand on horseback in the fore-ground and cows in the distance, all added in the 18th century. This was common practice in 18th-century Holland for export to England, where a pure landscape of that type would have been thought uncharacteristic.

At the sale Hoogsteder recognized the 17th-century work under its 18th-century garb and thick coat of grime. To buy such a piece was a pure gamble — there is no way of telling what was left under the alterations. In this case the gamble succeeded, disclosing a well-preserved masterpiece. Even so, the masterpiece had little appeal to the traditional type of collector; Joris Van der Hagen is not exactly considered glamorous. So it entered the collection of a Middle Eastern buyer, an outsider sufficiently indifferent to conventional wisdom to be persuaded by Hoogsteder.

The unknown masterpiece of that type will probably be there to discover for another generation. After that there won't be much left. If only for that reason, the Hague exhibition is

British Craftsmen's Own Favorites

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — The Crafts Council, founded in 1971 to make a register of craftsmen and to promote and exhibit the best of contemporary British crafts, celebrated its first successful decade by refurbishing its offices and galleries, enlarging its exhibition space threefold.

The first exhibition in the enlarged galleries,

sull in the Regency building just across the way from London's most prestigious club, The Athenaeum, is "The Maker's Eye" (Crafts Council's Gailery, 12 Waterloo Place, S.W.1. to March 27, but closed Mondays). This comprises more than 500 outstanding examples of modern craft, selected by 14 makers — the old-est the potter Michael Cardew, now in his 81st year, the youngest Connie Stevenson, still in her 20s, who trained as a painter before she became an independent knitter.

Each maker was asked to choose objects that best "sum up the essence of the crafts involved as one had experienced them." Each person's choice is exhibited in its own space. together with examples of that chooser's own creations, and a splendidly vivid show i makes, from the great mirror, resin, gold and crystal "Pegasus — a Monument to Hope" by Andrew Logan (chosen by Stevenson) and one of David Hockney's paper pulp creations —
"Green Pool — Diving Board and Shadow" (chosen by the weaver Mary Farmer) to the "Bonneville Royal Motorcycle" produced by Triumph Motorcycles last year and chosen by potter Emmanuel Cooper, and a satin jacket by Zandra Rhodes (Makcolm Parsons).

The range of objects varies very greatly from maker to maker. Ceramics predominate in the selections by Alison Britton and Cardew, both potters. Even the "fine art" in Britton's section is concerned with ceramics — pots featuring in a gouache by Bernard Myers, an oil by Ben Nicholson and a pencil drawing by William Scott. Cardew emphasizes the Englishness of English pots in the work of Katherine Pleydell-Bouverie, William Staite Murray and Bernard Leach, of whom Cardew was the first English

Cooper spreads his net much more widely. Not only is the motorcycle his choice, but also tufted fringes in braid by Wendy Cushing, a finely made rosewood paintbox by Desmond



Punch and Judy doorstops in cast iron.

Ryan and two large wall-hangings — a tapes-try from the Lyth Tapestry Workshop in Scotland and John Dugger's painted banner for "The Clash."

Furniture dominates in the choice of furniture designer Eric de Graaff, notably the high stools of the Dutchman Floris van den Broecke and the Japanese Nobuo Nakamura, both working in Britain; but the other furni-ture makers, Alan Peters and John Makepeace, like Cooper, range widely.

Probably the most varied and interesting se-lection of all is by Enid Marx, 80 this year, who still draws her beloved cats "for an hour each night to keep my hand in." Herself a de-signer of printed textiles, wrapping papers, fur-niture, ceramics and postage stamps, and of international fame as a book designer and illustrator, she argues that "craft is for mality. illustrator, she argues that "craft is for quality,

These characteristics she finds in the engravings of Eric Ravilious; the anonymous 19th-

not quirks...Doing your own thing is not enough. The artists of the Italian Renaissance have left us a fine example of how to comply with the patron's wishes whilst preserving one's own individuality."

century, hand-painted, cast-iron doorstops in the form of Punch and Judy; a harvest loaf in the form of a wheatsheaf by Coleson's the Bakers; woven willow fruit baskets by unnamed rural craftsmen; calligraphy by Donald Jackson; an earthenware teapot with sprigged decorations made for a bargee (canal long-boats were common in England until the late 1930s); John Waterer's case for the Olivetti portable typewriter; and Sussex trugs (gardeners' baskets) made of split willow boards, with sweet chestnut wood rims and handles.

Around Museums in Paris

by Michael Gibson

DARIS — What was Paris like I 1,500 years ago? The Musée Carnavalet, the historical museum of the city of Paris, offers a glimpse of that remote and anxious age in a small exhibition titled Paris Mérovingien (21 Rue de Sévigné, Paris 3, to April 25).

In the fifth century the Roman Empire had reached its final stage of collapse and the last emperor was deposed in 476. Five years later Clovis became king of the Francs and established the rule of the Mérovingian dynasty for some 250 years. The period objects dis-played in this little show were all dug up in Paris, mainly during the great urbanistic upheaval of the second half of the last century.

The exhibition includes coins, jewelry, weapons (including arms dredged out of the Seine), some beauty as some paintings in the ca tacombs in Rome.

nemisza, who left Hungary during the 1919 Bela Kun uprising, settled in Lugano, Switzerland, in 1933 and built a gallery for his art col-lection. After his death in 1947 his son, Hans Heinrich, opened the gallery to the public three days a week during the summer season. He also continued collecting and most of the 59 works now on view are his acquisitions. The show is on its way back from a tour of nine viewed by a million people more than have visited the Lugano gallery in the last 35 years. As it stands in Paris the show

an elegant young lady dressing in front of the open hearth with the help of her maid by Boucher; a couple of excellent Goyas—one a couple of excellent Goyas—one a rootenit of an ald blinds—one a

l'Abeille, l'Homme, le Miel et la Cire (to April 19) dealing with the symbiosis of the societies of men and of bees, and the significance of bees, their honey and their wax, in both practical and cultural, symtense, sumptuous and monumental both practical and cultural, symbolic terms. The basic approach is a structuralist one (the museum's curator worked closely with Claude Lévi-Strauss before his appointment to this position) and as tions Populaires (Avenue Mahat- can be seen, the structuralist mill

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50.5 cm. x 33.5 cm.

Around Galleries in Munich by David Galloway UNICH — The sprawling Residenz, once the palace of a Bavarian monarch, faces the elegantly re-

furbished opera house in the center of Munich. Built, rebuilt, expanded and restored over five centuries, the Residenz is an encyclopedia of architectural styles and follies. Today, theaters and exhibition spaces fill most of the palatial quarters, but the neighboring streets still echo a royal heritage.

The Maximilian Strasse, which begins at the

Residenz, was designed for ceremonial processions of the king who gave the street his name. It is a stately avenue that cuts an authoritative line from the royal quarters to the Maximilian Memorial, then across the Maximilian Bridge to the Maximilianum. For the modern visitor it offers one of West Germany's most cherished grand hotels, the Vier Jahreszeiten, flanked by a brilliant cluster of Parisian boutiques and what may well be the densest concentration of art galleries in all of Europe. Within four short blocks there are 15 galler-

ies, with programs ranging from 18th-century European watercolors, Jugendstil porcelain and bronze, to the most recent works of Andy Warhol and Arnulf Rainer. Galerie Schellman and Klüser (Maximilian Strasse 12) has recently drawn international attention for the Warhol projects it has coordinated. The current show of the artist's "Myths," however, leaves Germans soberly puzzled by the deeper cultural significance of Aunt Jemimah and

Other galleries also find reason to complain about local interest in contemporary art. Mu-

and with a seasoned flair for presenting it. The exhilarating architecture of the Neue Pina-kothek testifies to an ongoing romance with the past, but the contemporary arts are mean-while treated like naughty stepchildren. In the thematic exhibition they jointly sponsor every spring, the galleries of the Maximilian Strasse do their best to fill the gap, but most have to rely on customers from outside the city limits. Some have unhappily adopted the exhibition concept of "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

Galerie Gunzenhauser (Maximilian Strasse 10) has a diversified program, yet still main-tains its close, authoritative identity with early German modernism — in particular, with the lively, sometimes warring movements that originated in Munich. Gunzenhauser's current exhibition (through April 29) is a stunning re-trospective of the work of Adolf Hölzel, who founded his own art school in Dachau in the late 19th century, and who painted pure abstractions years before his celebrated colleague, Wassily Kandinsky.

Galerie Friedrich and Knust is one of the few pioneers to remain true to the goal of promoting younger artists. At the time of its founding in 1963, Americans (especially the minimalists and conceptualists) held center stage. More recently, Germans and Austrians have dominated the program, including Martin Disler, whose aggressive, big-brush paint-ings constitute a kind of erotic expressionism. The so-called "wild ones," the new Fauves or neo-Expressionists, have brought a controver-sial sense of drama to the German art world. Friedrich and Knust are featuring some of the most gifted and gaudy of the new superstars in an exhibition titled Five from Cologne (until March 31).

Galerie Thomas and Art in Progress (both at Maximilian Strasse 25) also offer a vigorous contemporary image. Thomas represents the Munich artist Hannsjörg Voth, whose most recent project consisted of constructing a massive wooden pyramid, suspended on stilts above a body of water in the Netherlands. ere Voth lived for nearly a year, carving a boat from a block of granite over 12 feet in length. Each evening he made diarylike drawings reflecting the progress of the work and the dramatic changes in the seascape around him. Those drawings, together with photodocumentation of pyramid and boat — both of them ancient, near-mythic forms - constitute one of the season's most intriguing exhibitions.

The results of a witty, inventive Swiss-German collaboration are documented at the Klewan Galerie (Maximilian Strasse 29). In 1975, Günther Brus was in Berlin, his friend Attersee in Vienna, but through the mail they regularly exchanged unfinished drawings. Over the next six years, each would provoke the other to increasingly extravagant surrealistic gestures, but their joint efforts would produce strikingly harmonious work. The Community Pictures that resulted are on view at Klewan until March 31.

Few of the galleries of the Maximilian Strasse are at street level, and the casual visitor to Munich might well miss the plaques identifying the entrances. The galleries, however, publish a joint guide with information on current exhibitions. Although some are indifferent, most of them are well worth the climb.

portrait of an old blind beggar, the other, also a portrait, of painter Ascensio Julia; a turbulent Annunciation by El Greco; and an incould continue, but as it stands it gives an idea of the range and quality of this superb collection.

The Musée des Arts et Tradima Gandhi in the Bois de Boul- grinds exceeding fine. ogne) is devoted to the ethnologi-

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rare documents (including the will of one Erminthrude, handsomely written on papyrus) and a large trove of sarcophagi, some found under the paving of the church of Sainte Geneviève, some in a gravevard that was discovered when foundations were being prepared for the present Boulevard Saint Marcel. Most of these sarcophagi were cast in plaster, a material abundant in Paris. The simple designs with which they were deco-rated has the same unpremediated

Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Borat the Petit Palais (to March 28) American cities where it was

includes works by 49 artists - and what artists! Just to mention a few of these paintings, we have a Holy Family in an ideal, platonic landscape, delicate, luminous and hazy, by Fra Bartolommeo; some busy, consistent views of Venice by Canaletto: an unusual, heraldic portrait of the young duke of Urbino — the ideal young Christian knight — a sort of spiritual hologram in which even birds in flight appear frozen in an imperishable moment, by Carpaccio; portraits by Tintoretto and Titian, and one of an anonymous woman standing with determined serenity before a tempestuous sky by Altdorier; a Brazilian landscape done in 1656 by Frans Post; a stormy winter



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2 Bonds Deferred On French Mart

domestic bond offered this week by Electricité de France has soured the French bond market and caused two issues scheduled for next week to be postponed, primary domestic bond mar-

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ket sources said.

A 500-million-franc bond from Banque de la Henin and a 200-million-franc issue from Barciays Bank now are not likely to appear until March 15, the sources said. Still included in March 15, the sources said. Shill inchnoed in the schedule for next week is an issue from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. However, the sources said the treasury permitted this issue perhaps only because the amount had been reduced to a probable 600 million francs from the 800 million francs originally under discussion.

The sources said the treasury ordered post-ponement of the two other bonds because of difficulties in placing the EDF bond. The difficulties stemmed from the bond's size and, ac-cording to some sources, the divergence of its terms from prevailing market conditions. Tight Liquidity

The sources said liquidity is too tight for the market to absorb a sum in the range of four billion francs, and one added that the fixed rate coupon of 16.90 percent should have been around 17.20 percent for the issue to be a success.

The Paribas issue for next week is an eightyear, 600-million-franc floating-rate note, with
interest equal to the six-month domestic mon-

ey market rate plus 0.5 percentage point.
The minimum interest on the bond, which will be issued at par, is 10 percent, except for the first six months, for which a limit of 15.25 percent has been set.
The sources said the issues for Banque de la Henin and Barclays will be floating-rate notes with interest based on the average monthly rate on the domestic money market.

Recent issues have tended to be floating-rate notes, because the market is currently wary of fixed-interest paper given the uncertainty sur-rounding the course of interest rates, the sourc-Shift of Emphasis

They said one reason for the tight liquidity is that institutions are holding back funds for the second two-billion-franc part of a bond, to be issued later this month by the government with the aim of reducing its social security def-

However, some sources also said speculation about the terms for bonds to be issued later in the year by the government in exchange for the compensation rights of newly nationalized companies is shifting the emphasis of investment from the traditional domestic bond marment from the traditional domestic bond mar-

The rights, currently quoted on the ordinary Paris share market, will start to be exchanged for state-guaranteed compensatory bonds next month. The first interest payment on them will be made light and consider the most be made light. be made July 1 and cover the six months that began Jan, 1.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

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Saturday-Sunday, March 6-7, 1982 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Top Executives Expect Reagan to Compromise on his Budget Proposals

Nippon Steel to Build Iron Plant in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Nippon Steel Corp., which is leading a Japanese consortium, and the Heavy Industries Corp. of Malaysia have signed an agreement for the construction of an 83 billion yen (\$352) million) sponge iron plant in Trengganu, on Malaysia's eastern coast, the Heavy Industries Corp. has announced.

Under the agreement, Nippon Steel is to be responsible for the con-struction of the plant, which is to be completed in early 1985. It will have a capacity of 600,000 tons of sponge iron and at least 560,000 tons of billet annually, according to the announcement.

Shell Française Reports Net Losses in 1981

AP-Dow Jones PARIS — Shell Française, French unit of Royal Dutchhell, has reported a loss of 232 million francs (\$38.3 million) in 1981. In 1980, the .company's accounts showed no profit and no loss.

Shell Française said the reasons for its poor 1981 performance were threefold: The fact that the company did not have access to cheaper Saudi crude oil during the first nine months of the year; long delays in adjusting petroleum product prices in France to reflect rising supply costs, and a heavy foreign exchange loss because of the appreciation of

Renault Lists Arab Boycott Loss at \$66 Million AP-Dow Jones

PARIS - Renault Véhicules Industriels, the truck-building unit of the Renault automaking group, will lose about 400 million French francs (\$66 million) as a result of an Arab boycott of corporations with financial ties to Israel, company officials estimated Friday.

The division was expected to list an overall loss of around 100 million francs for 1981, industry sources said.

At the end of 1981, Renault Véhicules Industriels was put on a blacklist drawn up by Arab League countries because of the parent company's 46.4 percent interest in American Motors Corp. AMC has an agreement with an Israeli firm to build jeeps under license

Investment Group Buys New York Times Stock New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The Atalanta Capital Corp., a New York investment counseling concern, has announced the acquisition of 1,076,000 shares, or 9.32 percent, of the class A non-voting common stock of The New York Times Co.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Atalanta said it had bought the shares as an investment for its clients, whom it did not identify. Figures in the document filed with the SEC indicated that the company had spent \$37 million for the stock.

Creditors Give Ailing Braniff October Deadline From Agency Dispato

DALLAS — Braniff International Corp.'s creditors have given the airline until October "to turn things around," company president Howard Putnam told a news conference.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday that the Civil Aeronautics Board has given interim approval to a plan requiring other airlines to honor Braniff tickets if the airline folds.

In a related development, Braniss announced the launching of a low-fare ticket sales campaign aimed at improving ticket sales. Under the plan, full-fare ticket purchasers in 10 Texas and Oklahoma cities would be allowed to buy a second ticket for \$1.

Massey-Ferguson Reports Loss in First Quarter

From Agency Dispatches TORONTO - Massey-Ferguson, the farm machinery maker, reported

Friday it lost \$73.5 million in the first quarter of 1982, \$9.9 million less than a year ago.

The company said the loss included a provision of \$10.4 million for unusual costs and an exchange loss of \$8.4 million. Chairman Victor Rice said he did not expect a quick recovery from a slump in farm machinery sales, because of high interest rates and depressed commodity

Beckman, SmithKline Agree to \$1 Billion Merger

Los Angeles Times Service FULLERTON. Calif. - Beckman Instruments, based here, and SmithKline Corp. of Philadelphia have formally merged, with shareholders of both firms overwhelmingly approving a \$1.015 billion share ex-

In their first public remarks about the acquisition since it was announced in late November, executives of the two companies said Thursday that they expect immediately to begin joining Beckman Instrument's leadership in biotechnology with SmithKline's marketing capabilities in

The attention at a shareholders meeting and a subsequent news conference largely revolved around Beckman Instruments' leading role in synthesizing simple proteins called peptides, which are expected to have broad applications such as promoting farm animal growth and creating pain-killing drugs for humans.

Japanese to Tax Proceeds From Zero-Coupon Bonds

TOKYO — The government plans to tax proceeds from investment in zero-coupon bonds in/or after the year starting April I, 1983, Finance Ministry officials said Friday.

The ministry earlier this week banned the sale of the bonds to Japanese investors by securities houses. Securities-house sources said the ban was aimed at curbing

capital outflows. Zero-coupon bonds do not pay interest but are sold at substantially less than face value, creating a considerable capital gain when the bond is redeemed. When the bonds are sold before maturity, the capital gains are tax-free, and securities houses are not obliged to re-port the redemption to the tax off-

The ministry sources said the

government plans to revise tax reg-ulations so that securities houses are required to report redemption of the bonds.

Meanwhile, the sources gave no

indication of how long the ban on sales will be enforced, but securities-house sources speculated that it may last only one or two months, depending largely on the strength of the yen and the size of capital outflows.

Swiss Price Rise Slows

The Associated Press BERN - Switzerland's consumer price index for February showed a 5.3 percent increase over the February, 1981 level, authorities said Friday. Lower fuel oil and gasoline costs slowed the inflation rate to 0.2 percent in February from 0.5 percent in January.

Investment Corp., a unit of Conti-

nental Illinois, as investment offi-

ternational banking department in the Africa/Middle East section; he

was based in Chicago and assigned to business development in Saudi

Peter Winberg has been appoint-

ed head of the international ship-

ping department at Scandinavian Bank Group. He previously was

managing director of Zenit Ship-

ping, a subsidiary of Svenska Varv

Bernard Butcher, formerly a di-

ector of Bank of America Interna-

cional in London, has joined

Crocker National Bank in San

Francisco as senior vice president, can syndication, in the merchant

Arabia and Bahrain.

of Göteborg.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS banking division. Mr. Butcher will Jeffrey B. Morford has joined Continental Illinois International supervise syndication units in San Francisco, London and Hong

George E. Williamson, formerly cer with the international sales group based in London. He was a senior associate in the corporate finance department of Morgan also named a second vice presi-dent. Mr. Morford previously served with Continental Bank's in-Stanley in New York, will join Crocker as a vice president in the merchant banking division in San Francisco. He will work with mergers and acquisitions.

> Raybestos-Manhattan has named Pearson M. Spaght vice president of corporate strategy, a new position. He was previously with the Boston Consulting

> The Agence pour les Economies d'Energie has appointed Nicole Fauquet-Lemaître director of communications and public relations.
> She succeeds Erlande Branden burg, who resigned.

> The Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Avi-

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Top corporate executives widely believe that President Reagan must — and eventually will - compromise with Congress in its demands for spending cuts and tax adjustments to help close the \$91.5-billion budget deficit projected for fiscal 1983.

A re-evaluation of some of the basic elements of the president's economic program, they say, is essential if the recovery promised for late 1982 is to be either substantial or sustained.

"When there is enough at stake people will compromise, and there is enough at stake now," remarked Edward F. Gibbons, chairman of the F.W. Woolworth Company. "We are at a point where people have to be sensible. The interest rate situation is becoming intolerable and unless we do something about the deficits causing that situation, any recovery will be anemic and short-lived."

A spot-check of leading American business executives showed a belief that even with inflation sharply reduced, interest rates will not come down perma-nently until the threat of \$100-billion-plus deficits

From Agency Dispatches

States could face a record foreign trade deficit in 1982, and may lose

its status as a leading industrial power if current trends continue, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Bal-

In the short term, Mr. Baldrige

said, the United States "may add

as much as \$35 billion more this

year" to its foreign trade deficit. That would be a record — surpassing the \$33.8 billion of 1978 — and

the seventh yearly deficit in a row.

Mr. Baldrige, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association Thursday in New York, said the

United States should insist on fair competition and equal access to foreign markets. He was especially

critical of Japanese trade restric-

U.S. manufacturing production grew a little more than 1 percent.

and West Germany's 10 percent.

while Japan's increased 23 percent

Warns of Impact

may lose our position as the world's premier industrial power

before the end of the century," he

said. "I believe we have to reverse

those trends now or the impact on

our overall economic strength and

our national security will be ex-

nant productivity, insufficient

spending on research and develop-

ment and excessive concentration

on short-term profits at the ex-

But he also said the United

States is already on the road to

long-term solutions, at least partly

through President Reagan's pro-

gram for economic recovery.

Concerning foreign trade, Mr.
Baldrige accused Japan of closing

its markets to U.S. exports. Japan,

he said, imports as much as Switzerland, although its gross national product is ten times as high.

Earlier on Thursday, Mr. Bal-

drige's undersecretary for interna-tional affairs, Lionel H. Olmer,

told a Senate subcommittee that

Japan's large trade surpluses could

lead to retaliation in the form of

A number of members of Con-

gress have been pushing for legisla-

tion requiring a policy of reciproci-

ty — that is, matching other na-tions' trade restrictions with U.S.

Alarm Over Reciprocity

International trade officials have expressed alarm that trade recipro-

city legislation pending in the United States may alter the structure of the global trading system by emphasizing bilateral, rather than multilateral, means of dealing

with trade problems.

The U.S. legislation is being

considered as senior trade officials

from 87 countries prepare to dis-cuss ways to expand the role of the

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the legal framework for

GENEVA (AP-Dow Jones) -

protectionist barriers.

Baldrige bemoaned stag-

tremely serious," he said.

"If current trends continue, we

Between 1977 and 1980, he said,

NEW YORK - The United

Fears of Huge Deficit

Sounded by Baldrige

with its rules prohibiting trade dis-crimination against individual na-

Japanese trade officials already

have said they strongly oppose any reciprocity legislation, warning that it would lead to more protec-

tionism rather than to freer trade.

But the European Economic

Community, which also seeks

greater opportunities to market so-

phisticated goods and services

abroad, has given a lukewarm response to Japan's call for help in

trying to block U.S. reciprocity

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS - Economic growth in

the European Economic

Community is likely to average

only 1.5 percent this year, as a re-sult of the latest surge in U.S. in-terest rates, the EEC's Brussels-

based Commission has predicted.

As a result, unemployment in

the EEC is likely to rise from its

present record level of more than

10 million to about 12 million by

In November, the Commission

had projected economic growth at

2 percent. The main points in its new forecasts were disclosed by

sources Thursday, following a

meeting here last week of high offi-

June's economic meeting of the leaders of seven major Western in-

According to the sources, the di-

vision of opinion over U.S. mone-tary policy inside this group has now grown so wide that its mem-

bers decided it was pointless even

to try to reach a consensus on the

discussions in the hope that devel-

opments in the next few months

will make it easier for them to

reach joint recommendations to

put the seven heads of government

U.S. Upturn Assumed

warned that even the extremely

modest recovery from 1981's expected 0.5 percent decline in out-

put assumes an upturn in the Unit-

ed States in the second half of 1982, and would be aborted by any

futher rise in U.S. interest rates.

Production Rises

In West Germany

BONN — West Germany's sea-sonally adjusted industrial produc-

tion index rose 1.9 percent in Janu-

ary, after falling 1.9 percent in January, after falling 1.9 percent in December, the Economics Ministry reported Friday.

The industrial production index, base 1976, stood provisionally at 107 in January, 0.9 percent higher than in January, 1981, the ministry said. Building sector production

said. Building sector production rose sharply from December to

French GDP Up

PARIS (Reuters) - France's

In its report, the Commission

As a result, they have postponed

dustrialized countries.

the end of 1982.

EEC Cuts Growth Forecast.

Blames Interest Rates in U.S.

over the next three years is eliminated. Almost all of the corporate officers polled stated that they favored a compromise budget including some means of in-creasing revenue and further spending cuts — particularly in defense.

Because the circumstances in the economy have changed since the president's original economic re-form package was passed, it is time for his budget to change as well," said Donald B. Marron, president of

"Obviously the system is not working the way peo-ple thought it should," Mr. Marron noted. "The main reason that it is isn't working is because although in-flation is down, a lot of people feel this is only temporary given the size of the projected deficits. Therefore, they refuse to accept lower interest rates and recognize that we are in a different economic climate."

This sentiment was echoed repeatedly in interviews with the corporate heads: When they supported the president's original economic recovery program, they did so on the basis of deficit projections half as large as those now being forecast and on the assumption that — if nothing else — interest rates by this time would have begun to retreat. They contend that the president should alter, not scrap, his economic pro-

Wednesday's report from the Business Roundtable, a group of 200 chief executives. The report rejected President Reagan's projected budget deficits as unacceptably large and invited Congress to make "major permanent spending cuts."

"I started off with a broad support for what Mr. Reagan was trying to do, and I still support the basic principles," said Edward G. Jefferson, chairman of Du Pont. "But the circumstances have changed, and it is time for a correction."

Added Alexander B. Trowbridge, president of the National Association of Manufacturers: "There is still basic confidence that the president is heading in the right direction, but there is a growing sense that a mid-course correction may be necessary.

Many of the businessmen favored eliminating pro-visions that allow businesses to sell certain tax benefits to other corporations. Many also supported stretching out or reducing both tax cuts and increases

That view also seemed to be at the heart of going to have to be some compromise on the tax side, 'ednesday's report from the Business Roundtable, a and the president is just going to have to give in on your of 200 district manufactures. defense. I am not sure how you can have a strong defense when you have such a weak economy. And you are going to have a weak economy as long as budget deficits continue to keep interest rates high."

Some businessmen, however, said they would pre-fer to see Mr. Reagan hold firm to his budget propos-

"I think the president should continue to hang tough," said J. Peter Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace, who was appointed Wednesday by the president to be chairman of a new study group to report on ways to cut government operating costs. Far from supporting a deferral of the tax cuts. Mr. Grace argued that the tax reductions to date have not been big enough. As for defense spending, as a percentage of gross national product, Mr. Reagan's proposed outlays are still substantially below those of the 1950s and 1960s, he

Said Charles E. Exley Jr., president of NCR: "I would like to see him stick with the basic thrust of his program. The deficits are more financeable than people think, given the increases in the personal savings rate that should result from the full implementation

"Hard times call for hard decisions," said William A. Andres, chairman of Dayton-Hudson. "There is

Jobless Rate In U.S. Rises In February

WASHINGTON - The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 8.8 percent in February after a one-month decline to 8.5 percent in January, the Labor Department

February's seasonally adjusted figure compares with 7.4 percent a year earlier and matched the level reached in December — the highest since July when the current surge in unemployment began. The jobless total of 9.58 million persons was 1.8 million above

Total employment was almost unchanged at 99.59 million last month, compared to 99.58 million in January, but the unemployment rate rose because the number of Americans in the workforce climbed 286,000 to 109.17 million, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics department said.

If U.S. interest rates do rise fur-Bureau of Labor Statistics Dily for the first time for "a radical rector Janet Norwood said a revision" of the EEC's monetary record number of persons were forced to work part time in Febru-Although the commission did not go into details, it was clearly ary because full-time jobs were not available. That number rose to 5.6 putting its weight behind recent million in February, the highest calls by France and several other level since the government began European countries for the EEC to keeping employment statistics in 1947, she said. reduce its interest rates unilaterally to stop capital from being drawn out of Europe by higher yields available in the United States.

The unemployment rate now stands only two-tenths of a per-centage point below the postwar high of 9 percent, which was recorded in May 1975.

Every general category of workemployment in February, with lished last December.
Then, the OECD predicted economic growth of 1.2 percent this crease in joblessness during February, the department said.

Oil Ministers to Hold Consultations in Qatar

DOHA, Qatar - Key OPEC ministers are to consult here on whether to hold an emergency meeting aimed at coordinating oilexport policy, OPEC sources said Friday.

Later, Shiekh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwaiti's oil minister, reported that Saudia Arabia has cut its oil output ceiling to 7.5 million barrels a day from 8.5 million, ef-fective from March I. Indonesia's oil minister, Subro-to, was due in Doba Friday night,

the sources said. The Algerian oil minister, Belkacem Nabi, here to lead a meeting of the separate Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, said he and his Arab colleagues would discuss a possible date and place for an OPEC meeting.

He did not mention Mr. Subro-

to, nor was it known whether other non-Arab oil ministers would fly here. OAPEC comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Qatar, all OPEC members.

Earlier, reliable OPEC oil sources in London said OPEC oil ministers would consult in one of the Gulf capitals and, if an agreement on what to do about the oil glut seemed in sight, move to a formal emergency conference in Geneva.
OAPEC, which coordinates

Arab oil activities but has no price-fixing role, was due to meet Saturday or Sunday, resuming a session abandoned in December when Libya blocked a Tunisian application to join. Tunisian officials say Libya has dropped its objections.

adult women experienceing the largest numerical increase. Their to deal with the glnt OPEC proba-Western oil executives say that unemployment rate climbed to 7.6 bly will have to cut prices and from 7.2 percent in January, accoordinate output levels. Most of counting for most of the overall in-Output is only one of the bitter disputes in the group, and OPEC

technology stocks continue to hemorrhage and there cannot be a rally without those two groups."

Analysts have reduced their

earnings projections not only for

the energy area but for a wide spectrum of corporations, primari-

ly because the recession appears to

be headed for a longer stay that

of the United States. The last time

the Fed intervened was to buy a

small amount of dollars immedi-

ately after President Reagan was wounded in a shooting last March

The spokesman said U.S. policy continues to be to intervene "in

the event of a need to do so in a disorderly market."

donesia and Venezuela would prefer to use informal consultations to judge whether an accord can be reached before risking a formal

conference. In London, Western oil industry executives said they doubted OPEC would hold a formal meeting, if the present consultations can set one up, before the final week of March. This view was strengthened Friday when OPEC relinquished provisional hotel bookings in Geneva for March 13 and 14.

Energy Ministry sources in Caracas said that Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, had no plans to travel to the Gulf but was in daily telephone contact with colleagues.

Separately, the Chinese news agency quoted a senior official as saying that oil from China's offshore fields will not begin flowing until after 1986. The news agency said the head of China National Offshore Oil Co. told the Chinese parliament that exploration must be speeded but did not say how. Last month China opened the first round of bidding for the right to exploit the reserves.

In Paris, a spokesman for Elf-Admitaine said the French state oil company has about 20 percent more oil than it needs and has begun talks with Saudi Arabia aimed at cutting the surplus. He declined to elaborate or say whether talks are planned with other suppliers.

SEC Invites Probe Of Decision Not to Prosecute Citibank

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission
has taken the imusual step of inviting a congressional investigation of its role in ruling out prosecution of Citicorp for foreign exchange trading improprieties. Three of the five SEC members

approved a public statement is-sued late Thursday that said, "In view of the distorted impressions created by statements in the press the commission would welcome the opportunity to provide a full account of its handling of the Citicorp matter before an appropriate congressional committee."

The New York Times disclosed last month that the commission refused to act on a recommendation of the staff of its enforcement division to cite the New York bank for alleged irregularities in ac-counting for currency dealings at some of its overseas offices. Between 1973 and 1980, the en-

forcement staff concluded, at least \$46 million in profits from currency transactions were improperly shifted from Citicorp branches in high-tax European countries to the Bahamas, which taxes profits at a lower rate, the newspaper said. The SEC statement said "the

case was old" and that the alleged amount of money involved was "not material" to the New York-based bank.

Money Supply Drops, NYSE Prices Ease Chester Pado of G. Tsai and Co. so will probably not sustain any said the market is reacting to its upturn. Mr. Wachtel said "energy and

market gets down this low you

start getting substantial margin calls which push it down even more," he said.

Mr. Pado said the heavy volume

of the last few sessions could indi-

cate that stocks are building toward a selling climax, which of-

ten precedes a rally. But he said

the market has not yet reached a

"violently oversold condition" and

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower Friday amid continuing concerns about the length and breadth of the recession. The prices had begun to rally from their lowest level in nearly two years but slipped late in the day before the release of the money

Malcolm Baldrige

ther, the Commission called open-

Meanwhile, sources at the the

Paris-based Organization for Eco-

nomic Cooperation and Develop-

ment also said Thursday that they

"would not be surprised to see

some shaving" of its numbers pub-

year for the Western industrialized

world. The body expected the ma-

jor European economies to grow by 1.5 percent this year.

relations with the United States.

... backs against the wall."

supply figures.

After the market closed, the Fed announced that the M-1 measure of the money supply fell \$3 billion to \$444.8 billion in week ended Feb. 24. In the wake of the money supply report, which implies that the Fed will have room to allow interest rates to ease, the price of Treasury securities jumped a full point, effectively reducing their

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 0.19 points to 807.36 after falling as much as 4.47 earlier in the day. Declines led advances, 900 to 540, and volume narrowed to 68 million shares from 74.34

milion Thursday. Analysts said the rise in February unemployment heightened worries that the recovery will not start in the second quarter, as originally anticipated.

The market's decline was stemmed somewhat by projections that the money supply will fall from \$1 billion to \$4 billion. However, Larry Wachtel of Bache Group Inc., said the market's focus has shifted to the deteriorating economy and away from inter-est rates, which is why the stock market has continued to weaken

Central Bankers Curb Intervention In Currency Trade, U.S. Fed Reports The spokesman said that none of the intervention in the latest six NEW YORK - Intervention in months was conducted on behalf

foreign exchange markets by a group of 10 central banks fell to \$18 billion in the quarter ended Jan. 31 from about \$30 billion in the August-October period, the New York Federal Reserve Bank has estimated. The intervention in the six

months ended Jan. 31 totaled \$48 billion, compared with \$47 billion in the previous six months. A bank spokesman said at a press conference Thursday that the August-Oc tober quarter was a time of considerable strain on the European Monetary System, requiring inter-vention to protect EMS parities.

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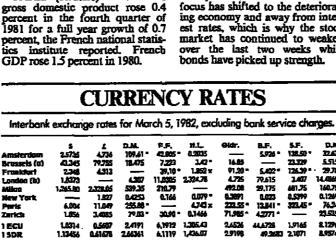
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Edward D. Collins has been ap-



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world commerce in goods. The of-ficials say a bilateral approach to opening up foreign markets could wreck the uniformity of the GATT

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KUALA LUMPUR — Producer and consumer countries agreed Friday to extend the deadline for ratification of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, a pact designed to stabilize the price of rubber.

Consumer delegates at a two-day council meeting of the International Natural Rubber Organization in Kuala Lumpur told reporters they were confident the required 80 percent of consuming and producing members would have ratified the pact by April 15 to bring it into full force.

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into full force.

Of the 31 members, five exporters and 17 importers have already ratified the agreement. The rubber pact came into force provisionally in October, 1980, and was to have been ratified within 18 months. It was the first agreement to be concluded under the \$750-million Common Commodities Fund of the UN Con-ference on Trade and Development.

The rubber price was at an all-time high when the pact went into effect, but since then it has fallen steadily. By November, 1981, it had reached the level at which the organization's buffer stock manager must intervene in the markets to buy up surplus stock.

Delegates said Malaysia, which produces nearly half the world's rubber, wants to push up the price at which the buffer stock manager.

up the price at which the buffer stock manager intervenes.

But the move is likely to be resisted by the United States and the European Economic Community. Both have argued the pact has built-in clauses to stop such increases. The buffer stock manager has also indicated he will call in more funds from major con-

sumers and producers to continue buying in the market to my to prop up the rubber price.

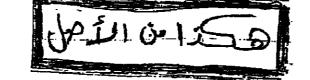
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Gold Sales by Soviet Union Push Price Down

New York Times Sernce NEW YORK — Gold's price, which fell below \$350 an ounce this week for the first time in two and a half years, continued to slide Friday, closing at \$339.75 in Hong Kong, \$341.50 in Zurich and \$343.25 in London.

Analysts said gold's price has been driven down, and will probably continue to be driven down, by heavy selling from the Soviet Un-ion. South Africa and several members of OPEC.

"A number of nations are faced with economic difficulties," said Bette Raptopoulos, a senior metals shields, the brokerage firm. "The Russians need hard currency for large imports of grain. In addition. nations that have in the past been selling oil to raise the money they need for imports have been hurt now that oil prices have dropped."

Gold, which reached a high of more than \$850 an ounce in Lon-

U.S. Clears TV Stations

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has iven final approval to a new television system expected to allow 3,000 to 4,000 stations to open

during the next three years.

Called low-power television, the idea originated at the commission as a modest attempt to provide more television service for rural and inner-city areas. Over the past four years, the idea has grown into a bold new approach to bringing published material and satellite-distributed movies into the home.

Low-power stations will broadcast on as little as 10 watts and typically reach an audience within a radius of 10 miles (16 kilometers) or so, fitting their broadcasts between the powerful signals of the established VHF and UHF stations. Communications engineers, however, have designed new uses for the stations, tying them together by satellite in many cities so that they may reach vast audienc-

At first, leaders of the TV indus try minimized the possible effect of the little stations, while oppos-ing them on the ground that they could dilute existing markets. Then, realizing the potential of the stations, such large companies as Sears Roebuck and such broad-casters as ABC and NBC besieged the FCC with applications for construction permits.

Some newspaper publishers are seeking the stations to distribute textual material, such as news stories, shopping information, enter-tainment features and other items. About 6,500 applications are on

file, the commission said Thursday. Before long, as many as 18,000 may be placed before the commission, said Laurence Harris, chief of the commission's broadcast bureau.

In its final ruling Thursday, the commission said it will give preference to members of minority groups and applicants that promise to provide new kinds of programs in their communities.

At the same time, the commission left the stations open to all in-terested parties and set no limits on the number of stations a comрапу глау оwn.

The commission plans to aim for diverse ownership, raising the possibility that it will be difficult for wealthy entrants to obtain large numbers of stations at once. The commission said that once a Sears or an NBC obtains its first station, it will then have a "demerit" each time it competes for an additional station with an appli-

Most experts say the best hope of amassing a string of stations by one company will be to buy them from operators that fail to make a \$401 at the start of this year, had not been below \$350 an ounce

since September, 1979, when it went as low as \$322.90 in London. With the \$350-an-ounce barrier breached, some analysts said, the price is likely to decline toward \$300.

"in the last few weeks gold really began to move down rather steadily." Miss Raptopoulos said. "It has been a bleak economic scenario. There is less of the feeling that the recession is going to be corrected as quickly as was earlier

anticipated. She said the Soviet Union has sold gold to help finance much-needed grain imports as well as to help finance its military operations in Afghanistan. The Russians can also sell platinum to raise foreign exchange, but the platinum market is very thin, and selling tends to create sharper price drops than those in the gold market.

The Soviet Union accounts for

23 percent of world gold produc-tion, second only to South Africa, which accounts for about 50 per-cent. Miss Raptopoulos said that in recent months South Africa has been selling steadily because it needs hard currency to pay for im-

in London, analysts reported that heavy sellers in recent days have included Iran, Iraq, Libya and Indonesia.

Who is buying? Several analysts said that Japanese individual investors have been buying gold in anticipation of 1983 tax law changes that will make anonymous ownership more difficult. But analysts said such buying could not be expected to continue. It was also reported that some foreign central banks might buy to support the metal's price, but such purchases did not materialize to any great extent. Bargain hunters also have

been buying analysts said.
"Now there is a great move toward liquidity so that investors

will be in position when there is at economic recovery." Miss Rapto-poulos said adding There is no good reason to have said at this good reason to buy gold at this good reason to buy gold at this point and for the next few months." She said gold might decline to \$325 or even \$300 an ounce.

"I can't see any glimmer for a change in the price trend until we have a change in the budget deficit, she said, referring to U.S. defiicit projections in the \$100-billion-

a-year range.
James E. Sinclair, a general part-ner of the Sinclair Group Compa nies, which specialize in foreign exchange and metals, is more optionistic. "The great drama of gold is over," he said. "Gold will excerience another drop in the fall. I still don't research makes of findon't recommend purchase of fu-tures contracts, but I do recommend that our customers can put one-third of what they intend to commit in gold into the physical gold market at prices between \$330 and \$360."

Small London Company Intends to Beam Plan for Tiny TV Shows Throughout Europe by Satellite

By Michael Schrage Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A small London company, Satellite Television, hopes to create Europe's first

The company began broadcasting a test signal throughout the continent this week to prepare for next month's anticipated launch of a commercial-supported entertain-

ment channel. In 1970, Ted Turner pioneered the "superstation" by leasing a sat-ellite link and using it to beam programs from his Atlanta station to cable systems across the United States. Satellite Television aims to do much the same thing and pio-neer truly international television

TV Wallpaper

The 4-year-old company already has signed agreements with cable systems in Malta, Finland and Norway and is in "advanced discussions" with cable systems in Austria, Switzerland, the Nether-

lands and Belgium.

Right now, "we are running a test tape — it's a bit like TV wallpaper, with snippets of sports and music," said Brian Haynes, Satellite Television's director of development. "By April, we hope the receiving equipment will be in place so we can begin broadcasting be-tween two to three hours of pro-

gramming a night."

Although Mr. Haynes declines to provide specifics, he said Satellite Television has "obtained drama, comedy and adventure pro-

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

Canadian Imperial Bank Ist Quar. Profits..... 19**82** 60.2 1,22 Per Share. 1980 41.4 4.10

Massey-Fergusor 1981 531.6 773.5 ults in U.S. dollars Netherlands

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gramming from both U.K. and least 300,000 of them will be receiving our signals shortly." Satellite Television is using Eu-

rope's Orbital Test Satellite to dis-tribute its signal. In industry par-lance, the OTS is a dying bird: It has suffered several electronic fail-ures and could wander from its orbit. "If any more blowouts occur, our service might have to cease, which is why we use the word 'ex-perimental' a lot," Mr. Haynes

He hopes to move from the OTS to the European Communication Satellite expected to be launched this summer A consultant to Salomon Bros.

on new media investments, Robert E. LaBlanc, said, "I think there will be a tremendous growth in the satellite television area, partly due to the inability of governments to restrict it." Mr. LaBlanc said that TV programming in most Europe-an countries is limited in both time and variety and that a market exists throughout the continent for

entertainment programs.

An estimated 25 million to 30 million homes can be reached by cable or community-antenna TV. and Mr. Haynes expects that "at ceiving our signals shortly."

Satellite Television already has booked advertising from Polaroid, Wrangler and Schweppes.

U.K. Satellite System Planned

LONDON (Reuters) - Three British companies said Friday that they plan a British satellite system direct broadcasting and telecommunications services.

The announcement followed a statement in Parliament by Home Secretary William Whitelaw that the government has authorized negotiations between the BBC and the companies with the aim of starting direct broadcasting by sat-clite in 1986. The companies are British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and state-owned British Telecom.

Mr. Whitelaw said satellite broadcasting would start with two channels and grow to a maximum of five. Power will be sufficient to permit both individual reception and community reception with cable distribution, the secretary

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International Executive Opportunities appears on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

ation, has reported. Ninety percent of all the U.S. wine exports in 1981 came from California, a 36.3 percent gain over the 1980 export figures, the Wine Institute reported Thursday. The institute said wine exports

reached a record 10.7 million gallons in 1981. The bulk of the wine went to Canada, Britain, Colombia, Belgium. Luxembourg and West Germany, said John De Luca, the institute's president.

Montreal Firms Seek

Offshore Bank Center

MONTREAL - Quebec and the

federal government are studying a proposal to encourage banks to set

up units here specializing in for-eign transactions, a Montreal Chamber of Commerce official has

In response to an inquiry, he said Thursday that the chamber and the Montreal Board of Trade

have proposed a tax exemption to

develop Montreal as an offshore

Wine Export Rise

Cited in California

United Press Internations

nia wines have made significant in-

roads in the European market, the

Wine Institute, an industry associ-

SAN FRANCISCO - Califor-

banking center.

in it will

INCREASED

Friday's

New Highs and Lows



March 5, 1982

Commodity Indexes

March 5, 1982

Moody's : bose 100 : Dec. 21, 1931, p -oreliminary; f - final Rauters : bose 100 : Sep. 18, 1931, Dow Jones indexes: bose 100: Dec. 31, 1974,

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ion) /filher in nence per troy ounce)

London Commodities

(Prices in starting per metric ton) (Gasoli in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

Close (Bld-Asked)

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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

18:20

ACROSS I Sole of a plow slave 14 Rent 18 Of the blood 19 Layer 29 Alpine crest 21 Dragged in 23 Suffix with

75 "Take — Train"
76 Proportions
77 Little pocket
39 Bar owner's
purchase
81 Perfect models
83 Meccan shrine
84 Architect argument 24 Remnant 86 Oar parts 87 __

25 Former Mines. 26 Practical 27 S.A. tree or fruit 29 Popular science writer Rayburi

31 Ervinor 33 Again, to Bizet 34 Gold 38 Uttered

49 Like SOM sentiment songs 41 Heckler's missile 44 Mamie Eigenhower —Doud

45 Bishop 47 Pickled 51 Unshackle the backles 53 Piece of the pot 55 Wed 56 Edible tubers 62 Handle 63 Beguile

65 Cutty-66 Aquilin abodes

(won over, as an audience) 89 Call it a day 91 Louid noise 92 Short word after long 93 Poet's neonogram 94 Grate harshiy 96 Robie

-- Store

ACROSS

99 Gobs 101 Red 199 Burrows of N.Y.C. 116 Map abbr. 111 Game dog 112 Song made popular by Al Joison 113----Gables,

Fla. 115 Broadway 117 Goddess of dawn 119 Honshu seaport 120 Party boss in McKinley's day 121 Spokes

122 Indy 500 unit 123 Lacoste and Descartes 124 Romanov ruler 125 Filch 125 Pig's digs 127 Gerontius had

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DOWN 2 Gershwin's "— Eat Cake" 3 Iranian prime minister in 1962 4 Boat hoists historian

1823-92 8 Author of "Jenny": 1911 16 Russian noble house

11 Plushih covered 12 Summer in Sedan 13 Landlord 14 Green 15 Gnaw

16 Pretext. perhans 17 Vestige 22 Vargueno, e.g. 1821-81

DOWN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Shades of Meaning By Mary Virginia Orna

39 Nigerian university town 32 Bows 35 Nice notions 36 Rogers or Clark 41 TV's Barnahy Jones 42 Cum –

43 Young sows 46 Women's service org. 48 Draw on a Straw 49 Japanese outcast

50 Drop o' the 52 More withered 53 Blind's splines 54 Alpert 58 Aethelbald's thralls
58 Decoration

60 Pelf for

DOWN

Pizarro 61 Sawmili sound 64 Quarry 66 Sectors 67 Caterpillar parts 69 Garry Moore Secret"

91 Ebenez 70 Attentiongetting sound 71 Mirthful 97 Holm on the Thames 72 Lynda Bird's in-laws

DOWN DOWN 73 Violin 98 Uses a virtuoso: 1858-1931 prie-dieu 100 Brinker, for 77 Evergree

one 191 "Coffee 78 Cather's " of Ours" Cantata¹ 79 Smidger 81 Platodia 102 One of Tirpitz's pack 82 Balance: Comb. form 85 Purport 183 Three-master

schooners 184 Anatomical 105 Hulled grain 106 Silly 107 Site of a Herculean labor

168 Earthquake 114 Memorabilia 116 Vintner's 118 Hale or Hari

WEATHER

MANILA MEXICO CITY MIAMI MILAN MONTREAL MOSCOW MUNICH ANKARA ATHENS Cloudy Fair **NUÇKLAN**E NASSAU NEW DELXI NEW YORK NICE OSLO PARIS CAPE TOWN REYKJAYIK . COSTA DEL SOL 2 36 Fost 1 34 Overcost -1 30 Cloudy 3 37 Rain -1 30 Cloudy 1 34 Cloudy -1 30 Fosty 17 43 Cloudy 4 45 Cloudy 4 37 Fosty 4 37 Fosty 7 43 Overcost DUBLIN SEOUL SHANGHAI SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM SYDNEY **EDINBURG** FLORENCE TALPEL TEL AVIV TOKYO
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ZURICH LAS PALMAS

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BOOKS

CHINABOUND A 50-year Memoir

86 Windy City border area 88 Culture media

90 Soprano Berger

By John King Fairbank. (Illustrated.) 480 pp. \$20. Harper & Row, 10 East 53 St., New York 10020

Reviewed by John Leonard

ON his 60th birthday, 15 years ago, Harvard friends threw a surprise party for John King Fairbank. He was asked to explain his success as the "dean" of China studies in this country. He replied: "Shucks, fellas, it was easy! Just get in on the ground floor between the world's greatest revolution and the world's greatest universi-

ty — it's a pianola!' So it seems in this delightful noir. Seldom has someone so civilized and witty looked back on such a long life with so few regrets - excepting, of course, Fairbank's colleague, John Kenneth Galbraith. If we live in a barbaric century, tenure at Harvard helps. Fairbank, whose father was a Congregationalist minister, cheerfully admits that he does not believe in God. However: "My acquired religion is Harvard."

Dream along with him, from Huron, S.D., to Exeter, N.H., to Madison, Wis., to Cambridge, Mass., to Oxford, England, to Peking, From the beginning, he got excellent advice, especially from his mother, and took it. He married well — Wilma, the daughter of the physiologist W.B. Cannon, is an accomplished artist — and thought well and taught well. He knew what would happen in China before the rest of us wanted to, and those of his students who became professors have been setting minds on fire for a quarter of a century. One of them, Joseph R. Levenson, who is now dead, taught me the difference

between Tao and Mao. Imagine arriving in China in the early 1930s, when the action between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-ning was just coming to a boil. Imagine re-turning to Harvard in time to team up with Edwin O. Reischauer on an Asian studies program. Imagine being posted back to China, twice, by the Office of War Information in the 1940s, and finding in Chongoing the likes of Eric Sevareid, Joseph Alsop, Brooks Atkinson and — a former stu-dent — Theodore H. White, Imagine discovering that every time you need-ed money to persevere, the Rockefel-ler or the Ford Foundation would provide.

No wonder he would organize the East Asian Research Center and the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars; that he would be elected president of the Association for Asian Studies and the American Historical Association; that when Deng Xiaop-



John King Fairbank

ing had dinner in the White House in 1979, Fairbank, when he wasn't talk-ing to Shirley MacLaine on his left or Rosalynn Carter on his right, would have this chat with the Chinese lead-

DENG: How old are you? FAIRBANK: 72 DENG: I am 74.

FAIRBANK: But you still have your hair left and I don't. DENG: You have obv your brain too much. Such a career is not an accident.

Fairbank may have been lucky, but he was also good, and the system was waiting, was in fact designed for, someone with just his self-confidence. He didn't "lose" China; he simply warned everybody that Chiang's Kuwarned everybody that Chiang's Ruomintang was corrupt and incompetent and brutal, which it was; and
that Mao's equally brutal but rather
more idealistic Communists were likely to prevail, which they did; and that
the United States, no matter how
many gunboats, was helpless to influence the outcome. Before, after and in between, he taught Asian history, went to meetings and wrote a stagger-ing number of books of surpassing

During the McCarthy binge of the early 1950s, he was accused of having been a spy. Nonsense, of course, and the Pentagon cleared him. He said at the time, "There is no denying I was in China before the Communist victory, but I do not go as far as some in casually connecting the two phenome-na." His sympathies may have been with Mao, but any ideology is alien to him; he would prefer to play "fist-ball" with the Harvard faculty and think about the 1850s in the Orient. Anyway: "My livelihood and security were never at stake."

Nevertheless, similar accusations destroyed the livelihood and security of friends like John S. Service, John Paton Davies and Edmund Clubb. They worked for the government in-stead of Harvard. Fairbank, who was eloquent in his opposition to the Vietnam War, wonders whether it ever would have happened had such old East Asia hands been around in the State Department to explain history and politics. They weren't.

Fastidious, Ironic, Likeable

Whether he is writing about how to coax books from graduate students or what it's like to sit in the nose-bubble of a bomber plane over the Himalayas or why he left a dinner party at which Harold Laski and Felix Frankfurter were the special guests or when he was considered undesirable both in Taiwan and on the mainland, Fairbank is gentle, amusing, fastidious, ironic, likeable. The names drop like snowflakes. He is at home, a humanist, inside the honorable life he has led, inside the house that Harvard gave him, the wise father and the child who winks.

When his stomach is turned — as it has been by the McCarthy era, the Vietnam War and the Cultural Revolution - it is always because scholars and intellectuals have been hurt. That "class" into which he effortlessly ascended suffers a wound, or death, at the hands of "another type," a Red Guard or a demagogic bumpkin. The world, unfortunately, isn't Harvard, but while reading Fairbank, one wish-es, on a pianola, that it were.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.



This is saturday...On saturdays hired hands go into town, drink ROOT BEER AND CAROUSE

I PROMISED

TOMORROW

TO CLEAN IT





THE BIG STORY TONIGHT В. CENTERS AROUND THE THREATENED WALKOUT OF LOCAL 7604 T.V. TECHNICIANS

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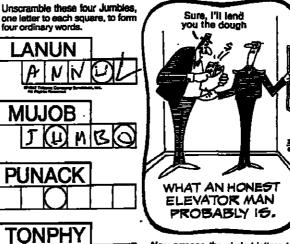








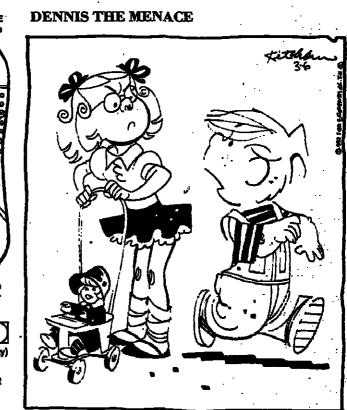
JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



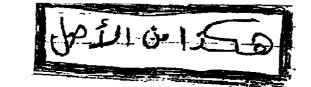
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. JTHE(X Print answer here:

Jumbles: PIANO FEINT DEBATE BEDBUG Answer: What a person who cheats on a diet is apt to do—GAIN—IN THE END

Imprime par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



" I'M *NEVER* GONNA PLAY WITH YOU. AGAIN... NOT EVEN TOMORROW!





BLASTING IN FRONT — Scott Hoch blasting out of a sand trap Thursday in the first round of the Bay Hill Golf Classic in Orlando, Fla. Hoch shot a 6-under-par 65 to share the first-round lead with Mick Soli. They were a shot ahead of Craig Stadler and Bob Eastwood.

1982 Davis Cup Tennis Under Way

From Agency Dispatches ROME - Buster Mottram was among the first vic-

ROME — Buster Mottram was among the first vic-is in the 1982 Davis Cup championship division nnis competition, which is being held in eight cities is weekend. Mottram swept past Adriano Panatta re Friday, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, to give Britain a 1-0 ad in its opening best-of-five series with Italy. In the cond match, rain and darkness interrupted play ith Corrado Barazzutti of Italy and Richard Lewis ed, 8-8, in the first set. As in all the series, a doubles at the was scheduled for Saturday and two more sin-es matches for Sunday.

es marches for Sunday.

New Zealand, meanwhile, took a 2-0 lead over pain as Russell Simpson bear José López Maeso, 14-2, 6-3, 7-9, 12-10, and Onny Parun, in his 17th year 1 the New Zealand team, defeated Angel Gimenez, 3, 6-3, 6-3. The winners of these two series will play sch other in the next round in July.

In Prague, Tomas Smid and Ivan Lendl gave zechoslovakia a 2-0 lead over West Germany. Smid feated Uli Pinner, 9-7, 6-4, 6-1, and Lendl, the No. player in the world, beat Rolf Gehring, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. The West German coach, Günther Bosch, had said fore the series began: "Our only chance is that Uli

Pinner will beat Smid. As far as we are concerned, Leadl is virtually unbeatable at his present form."

The Czechoslovak non-playing captain, Jan Kodes, said he hoped France would beat Argentina in Buenos Aires. That would give Czechoslovakia, if it wins, another home date, against France, in the next round. Otherwise the Czechs would travel to Argentina.

But in Buenos Aires, the Argentines took a 1-0 lead when Guillermo Vilas beat Yannick Noah, 6-1, 4-6, 7-

In Stockholm, Mats Wilander defeated Vadim Borisov of the Soviet Union, 9-7, 6-1, 6-4, to give Sweden a 1-0 lead. The Swedes and Russians are playing for the right to meet the winner of the India-U.S. series in

The Australian team was playing in Mexico City, and Romania was playing Chile in Santiago. The winners of these two series will meet each other in the next round.

The championship division, a non-zonal competition, involves the top 16 nations. Other countries play in zonal contests in which success means promotion to the championship section next year.

Australia vs. Mexico — A Score to Settle

United Press Interna MEXICO CITY — Australia has 13-year-old score to settle with exico as the two countries play a first round of the 1982 Davis ip competition in Mexico City. In 1969, the last time the two tions met in the Davis Cup, exico eliminated Australia, 3-2. was the first time Australia had er been knocked out of the Dav-Cup before the final Challenge

Australia's best players — Rod ver, Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle d others — turned professional d the team was therefore forced play the 1969 losing series to raico with Bill Bowrey, Ray ffles, Phil Dent and John Alexier, then a 17-year-old Sydney loolboy.

Evolution of the Game

nis since then, partly because of it event that sent shock waves ough the tennis world. Shortly after the series came en tennis, the astronomical ounts of prize money, the dene of the Davis Cup as the ort's premier event and the unge in the scoring system with

But the Davis Cup is picking up erest again — the winners in s series get \$110,000 and the ers share \$80,000 - and beise of the past rivalry between zico and Australia, this week-I's series has stirred more than rmal interest. Both teams have in training for two weeks. The scene of the contest is the ne as 13 years ago - the tennis

dium of the Chapultepec Sports nter in a fashionable part of xico City, now renamed Rafael ma stadium after the Mexican r who scored the two singles vic-ies and teamed with Vicente

Zarazua in the doubles for Mexico's three points in 1969. Osuna was killed in a plane crash only

weeks afterwards. Even two of the Australian players are the same as those defending the Aussies' colors in 1969 - John Alexander, now a ripened veteran at 30, and Phil Dent, who paired 13 years ago to lose the doubles match in three straight sets, one of them a marathon 23-21 affair.

The draw eventually called for the weakest Mexican player, Fran-

King Advances In California as Top Seeds Pull Out

United Press International INGLEWOOD, Calif. - Billie night, ousted a player 20 years younger than herself in posting a, 6-1, 7-5, victory over Leigh Ann Thompson on Thursday, advancing her to the quarterfinals of a women's tennis tournament here. King, 38, who is unseeded, knocked out another 18-year-old,

third-seeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany, on Wednesday. King is now given a good chance to win the tournament because of the injury-withdrawals of the first and second seeds. Top-seeded Tracy Austin was forced to withdraw after an accident in which she was burned with boiling water in a res-taurant Sunday night, and the No. 2 seed, Andrea Jaeger, withdrew

early Thursday because of a pulled In other matches, Leslie Allen advanced to the quarterfinals with her default victory over Jaeger, Jo Durie defeated Kate Latham, 6-3, 6-4, and Yvonne Vermaak defeat-ed Mary Lou Piatek, 6-1, 6-2. cisco Maciel, to lead off both days

of singles play.

Maciel, inexperienced and lightly rated, was to open Friday against Mark Edmondson, followed by a match between the No. 1 players of both countries, Peter McNamara of Australia and Rani Ramirez of Mexico.

Alexander and Dent were to play Ramirez and Jorge Lozano on Saturday. Then, o...
cording to the names drawn on on a silver bowl by the Australian ambassador to Mexico, Kevin Gates, St. Louis St. Louis Chicoso Toronto Petrott

Eastern Zone Semifinals

JAKARTA (AP) — Jeon Young
Dae of South Korea easily beat his
Colorado Indonesian rival, Tintus Arianto, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, in the opening match ar l'astern Zone semumai se ries. The second singles match, between Indonesian Yustedjo Tarik and South Korea's Kim Choon Ho, the best Asian player last year, was called off in the second game because of darkness. Kim won the first game, 6-4, and the second game was tied 2-2 when it was halted.

In Tokyo, meanwhile, the open-ing two singles matches between Thailand and Japan were postponed because of rain.

American Zone Semifinais

ASUNCION, Paraguay dor, 2-0, after the first day of the Davis Cup American Zone South section qualifying semifinal. Victor Pecci beat Ricardo Ycaza, 6-1, 10-8, 6-1, and Francisco González beat Andrés Gomez, 6-3, 14-12, 6-3. Canada and Colombia were to play in the other semifinal.

Podborski Clinches Downhill Crown

Müller Wins Aspen Race, Ending Weirather's Chances

ASPEN, Colo. - Steve Podborski of Canada became the first North American to win the men's World Cup downhill ski racing title Friday when the only skier who had a chance to catch him failed to win the next-to-last downhill event of the season.

Harti Weirather of Austria, the defending champion, had to win both Friday's and Saturday's downhills to catch Podborski in the standings. He came close Friday, but was beaten Peter Müller, the Swiss favored in this race, by I i hundredths of a second

Müller covered the 3,709-meter course in a minute 47.17 seconds. Weirather clocked 1:47.28 and Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland was third in 1:47.55. Müller can tie Podborksi in

Borg to Return On March 23 In Copenhagen

United Press International COPENHAGEN — Björn Borg will meet Vitas Gerulaitis in Copenhagen on March 23 in his first full tennis match in

more than five months, Borg's manager, Lennart Bergelin, said Friday.

The players will face each other in a five-set exhibition game worth \$50,000, Bergelin said, with the winner getting \$30,000. The match will be Borg's first outing since being defeated, 6-3, 6-1, by Tim Gullikson in Tokyo iast Oct. 29 in a Grand Prix tournament. Borg has only played one-set exhibition matches since.

"I have always felt good in Copenhagen, so why not make

it here to make my comeback,"
Borg said in a statement read
by Bergelin. Borg has already
said he will play in the Monte
Carlo Grand Prix, April 5-11.

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

(36), Siffler 2 (25), Propo (40)). N.Y. Islanders 18, Toronto 1 (Patvin 1 (19), Jossson (8), B, Suffer (19), McEwen (8), Bossy 3 (51), Marrick (11); Boschman (9)).

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE Assumic Division

W L Pct. GB 42 15 777 — 41 17 707 11/2 31 29 517 12/4 27 29 482 14/6 28 33 459 16 Bastan Philadelphia New Jersey Washington 28 33 .439 16
Central Division
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28 32 .467 15
26 33 .461 16/2
24 33 .426 16/2
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12 45 .211 29/2 98 W L Pct. 98 37 21 452 39 45; 29 29 598 8 20 40 433 18 19 40 232 184; Son Antonio Heusten Denver Konsos City Dollos Ulah

4 17 483 — 4 20 485 2 3 25 487 7 2 25 581 7% 2 27 524 9% 15 44 254 25% Seattle Golden State Phoenix Portions San Diego Son Dego 18. Son Antonio 181 (Portsh 26. Monreell 25; Gervin 48. Cortine 16). Delroit 122, Chicago 97 (Tripacka 24. Tyler 22; Woolridge 21. Theus 15). New York 128, Locus 23; Abdel-Jobbor 39, William 20. Golden State 164, Delics 91, (King 37, Short 24;

NBA Fines 2 for Elbowing

Vincent 21, Blackman 19). Houston 128, Utah 124 (Majone 34, Hayes 31;

United Press International NEW YORK - The National Basketball Association announced Friday that Harvey Catchings of the Milwaukee Bucks was fined \$1,200 and Cedric Maxwell of the Boston Celtics \$1,000 for separate

lodgers, Yanks Picked to Repeat in Series

United Press Interna EW YORK - The Los Ange-Dodgers and the New York ikees, the baseball teams that posed each other in the 1981 rld Series, are favored to apr for a rematch. Harran's Renonoe Race Book has listed the ikees as 9-5 picks to win the erican League pennant and in-led the Dodgers at 12-5 to take National League flag. he Oakland A's were pegged at

5 in the American League with Baltimore Orioles at 3-1. In the tional League, the Houston Aswere listed at 13-5, the Phila-ohia Phillies at 14-5 and the St. us Cardinals at 16-5. Other odds:

ironi Crashes Car ut Escapes Injury

E CASTELLET, France - Di-Pironi, the French Formula driver, escaped serious injury ay when he lost control of a ari 126-C-2 during testing at aul Ricard circuit in southern

ficials said that the Ferrari's grator became stock to the poard and that Pironi was uno brake during a practice run Castellet. They said that he around a curve at 181 miles ur and lost control, and that errari hurtled through track s "like a rocket."

ners Trade Parrott

port.

United Press International PE, Ariz. — The Seattle rs announced Friday they aded righthanded baseball Mike Parrott to the kee Brewers for Thad Bos--year-old outfielder.

American League — Milwaukee the signing of 24-year-old Brewers, Texas Rangers and Chi-righthander Curt Kaufman, who cago White Sox, 6-1; Kansas City Royals, 8-1; California Angels, 10-1; Boston Red Sox, 15-1; Detroit Tigers, 30-1; Cleveland Indians, 50-1; Minnesota Twins, 75-1, and Seattle Mariners and Toronto Blue Jays, 250-1.

National League — Montreal Expos, 5-1; Cincinnati Reds, 11-2; Atlanta Braves, 15-1; San Francisco Giants, 20-1; Pittsburgh Pirates, 40-1; New York Mets, 50-1; San Diego Padres, 75-1, and Chicago • Tony Armas has arrived in the A's camp and taken part in his

first workout. He had been delayed by family concerns. Manager Jim Faming of the Expos said that there is signifi-cance to the fact that rookie Wallace Johnson will start ahead of veteran second baseman Rodney Scott in the club's Grapeliuit

Atlanta. "I can't hide it," Fanning said. "I said all winter that Johnson will be given every chance to win the job. I guess this proves it indeli-

League opener Saturday against

Over the winter, team officials talked of the need for offense from the middle of the infield where shortstop Chris Speier hit .225 last year and Scott batted .205. Johnson, 25, hit .363 in 102 at-bats with Memphis last year and then hit 298 in 215 at-bats with Denver.

 Bobby Murcer, whose official signing is believed to be a mere formality, had three RBIs in leading the New York Yankees to a 7-6 victory over the Braves in a spring training B game. Murcer, 35, was invited to camp as a non-roster player after serving as one of the most productive pinch hitters in the American League last year.
The Yankees also announced

 The agent for Houston Astros pitcher J.R. Richard is again threatening a lawsuit against one or more doctors over the medical treatment given to Richard before he suffered a stroke in 1980. The agent. Tom Reich, said he will go to court in two months. "It's safe to say the suit will be filed within the next two months," he said. Reserve infielder Rafael San-

was 9-5 at Nashville last year.

tana, the only player in the St. Louis Cardinals training camp without a contract, has agreed to terms, the team announced

EAST Concordia N.Y. 80, Nyack 77 All DWEST MIDWEST
Hittoks 73, lown 57, OT
Indiano 79, NorThwestern 49
Minnesoto 54, Michigon 51, 51
Othlo 81, 77, Wisconstin 75
Perdue 98, Michigon 77
W. Illinots 92, N. Jowe 73
SOUTHWEST
Brighern Young 45, Texas-E1 Page 42
FAR WEST FAR WEST PAR WEST Nave Associo 85. Unit 71 Portional 58. Gatzaga 56 Son Diego 73. 37 Marrys, Calif. 62 Son Diego 55. 68. Colorado 51. 62 Son Diego 55. 68. Colorado 51. 62 Son Proncisco 91, Santa Clara 83

Transactions

BASEBALL American Langue

American Langue

DETROIT TIGERS—Traded Champ

Summers outlielder, to the San Francisco
Glants for Eleas Cabell, Infielder, and a player to Glomb for Enes Cabell, infielder, and a player to be named later.

NEW YORK YANKES—Signed Curt Koutman, pitcher, to a one-year controct.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Purchased the contract of Junior Moore, infielder-outlielder, from Reynoss of the Maylons Lague.

National Basicated Association

SEATILE SUPERSONICS—Activated John Jeintson, Briward, Placed Wally Walker, forward, on the lateral list.

Seutheestern Coates
Alabama S., Georgia 74
Kashucky 99, Aubum 66
Alisskalpel 99, Louisions St. 52
Tennessee ST, Venderbilt St.
Seuthwest Confere
Texas A&M 64, Baylor 63
Texas A&M 64, Baylor 63 Texas Chris. 67. Texas Tech #1 SEMIFINALS SCAC Metro-South

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Georgeiown, D.C. 62, Providence 48 St. John's, N.Y. 54, Connecticut 52 Vilianova 88, Seton Hall 73 QUARTERFINALS

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points by winning Saturday's race. said at the finish line. "I'm in sort Read of Canada, Tod Brooker of but the Canadian would claim the of a dream world. It will take a Canada and Walter Vesti of Swittitle on the basis of a better overall record in downhill It means that North Americans took the top two men's prizes in World Cup racing, with Phil Mahre of the United

Podborksi, who finished 14th on Friday, said he had mixed feelings about his title.

"I didn't ski well today, but this has been a great season for me," he

in Crans-Montana, Switzerland; States having already claimed the overall championship that com-bines downhill with slalom and gi-

Kitzbühel, Austria, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany. He was runner-up twice and finished fourth twice to go with an 11th place and Friday's 14th. In Friday's race Silvano Meli of Switzerland was fourth, followed

while for this to sink in." zerland. Podborski has won three of the nine downhills so far this season —

ARRYS DOWNHILL

1. Pater Müller, Switzerland, 1:47.17.

2. Harti Welrother, Austria, 1:47.28.

3. Conradin Cathomen, 1:47.55. 4. Silveno Mell. Switzerland, 1:47.60. 5. Heizmut Hoefflehner, Austria, 1:47.46. 6. Franz Heizzer, Switzerland, 1:47.83. 7. Gustav Oehrii, Switzeriand, 1:47.95.
8. Ken Read, Consda, 1:48.03.
9. Tood Brooker, Consda, 1:48.04.
10. Waiter Vesti, Switzerland, 1:48.04.
11. Valeri Tsynanov, Soviet Union, 1:48.37.
12. Leonisord Stack, Austria, 1:48.67.
13. David Irvela, Consda, 1:48.51.
44. Stem Emphasid, Consda, 1:48.51. by Helmut Hoeflehner of Austria, Franz Heinzer of Switzerland.

74, Steve Podborski, Conodo, 1:48.84. 15. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 1:48.97.



Steve Podborski

International Rugby Pack Enters Homestretch

By Bob Donahue

ional Herald Tribune EDINBURGH - The pack in the Five Nations rugby championship rounds the bend into the final stretch this weekend. The weaker teams risk careening off the track into the sold-out stands.

sold-out stands.

France plays Scotland here Saturday and Wales plays England at Twickenham, where officials have had to return more than a half-million pounds to late applicants for tickets.

Ireland is idle, before closing against France in Paris on March 20. With its third victory two weeks ago (over Scotland in Dublin), Ciaran Fitzgerald's team rounded the bend alone. The Irish can be caught by Wales but can no longer be passed. can no longer be passed.

The round-robin Five Nations formula starts with 59,049 possible combinations of victory, tie and loss. Behind the undefeated Irish the race is still wide open until dusk Sat-

urday, by which time the 81 possibilities that now remain will have been reduced to nine. For the time being, all four of this week-end's teams can still finish at least as high as second in this 100th championship, but all four can also finish last.

 By beating England away and then Scotland in Cardiff, Gareth Davies' Welshmen would end up with six points from three victories, or enough to finish even with Ireland in the not unthinkable event that France should win in Paris. Two Welsh losses would assure last place alone if France picks up at least three points from its last two matches.

• The best England can do under new captain Steve Smith — who will set an English record for scrumhalves with his 25th international appearance — is second place. After drawing with Scotland, losing to Ireland and beating France, the English could end up tied for last place (with France) if Wales wins at

• The Scots, under 30-year-old Andy Irvine,

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can finish alone in second place or alone in fifth, not to mention various placings in between. Fullback Irvine's placekicking and his defense against France's flashy backs are likely to be crucial in making or breaking Scotland's

• Jean-Pierre Rives' Frenchmen, 100, can finish anywhere from fifth alone up to second alone. But the latter placing wo England and Wales to draw, and Scotland to become the first visiting team to win in Cardiff in 29 championship matches since France won there in 1968.

Home advantage - Scotland has won only once in its 19 championship matches away in the last decade, but eleven times at home at Murrayfield - may not be enough to get the Scots past France Saturday. The inexperience that has cost the new French team two defeats (by Wales and England) diminishes with each

French mistakes that give away territory or penalty points should be less frequent. The Basque-dominated backfield will vary its game, with a good deal more help likely from its loose forwards now that France's team selectors have put the emphasis back on specialization among the scrummaging forwards.

No Frenchman has been heard to say that the Scots are sparring partners before the big bout with Ireland in Paris, when the French aim to deprive the Irish of their first grand slam in the championship since 1948. Scots playing at home have French respect. Still, the

mood in Edinburgh Friday was gloomy. The English and the Welsh, more than most sports pairings, often seem to have somber scores to settle. The last time Wales came to Twickenham, in 1980, feelings were so bitter and some of the play so hard that flyhalf Da-vies was tempted to leave the field. England

It is only a few days since Welsh hero J.P.R. Williams, the surgeon and former star full-back, won a £20,000 libel suit against an Eng-

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lish sportswriter, John Reason, who had called him a "shamateur." Thus publicly consoled, the Welsh may bring more equanimity than usual to what nevertheless promises to be a taxing afternoon for French referee Francis

Not that Englishman Alan Welsby can ex-Not that Engushman Alan Weisby can ex-pect a picnic at Murrayfield. The role of re-ferees in influencing outcomes has become something of a scandal with the sharp increase this year in the number of penalty goals, which far outnumber tries. As a veteran French referee put it the other day, the pressure of the television public's attention is now such that

any international referee is walking on eggs.

Referees admit privately that successive changes in the rules over the years have given the referee too much of a role. There is broad agreement with Smith, the English captain, when he remarks that the ideal referee neither lets everything go nor whistles for every infrac-

Yet Palmade, for example, has now been described by Reason as a "non-referee," and one can imagine the ontcry if, say, Wales were to score in the seconds after a deliberate decision by Palmade to let play flow rather than call a

minor infraction.

A public debate on the three-point penalty goal is building up in advance of the annual meeting next week of the eight-member Inter-national Board, which runs rugby worldwide. Americans have been surprised to see the argument put forward that rugby should take a look at the scoring conventions of American

football. Meanwhile, the fans keep coming and the players gladly keep playing. The queen was probably closer to the mark than she realized Tuesday when she told Bill Beaumont, who had come to Buckingham Palace to pick up the insignia of the Order of the British Empire after the property of the Parity Company of the Parity of the Parity Company of the Parity Co ter injury forced him to resign the English captaincy and quit rugby, that he had her sympa-thy for the loss of his sport.

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Foreclosing on Poland

been wrestling with the problem ever since the Polish government declared martial law.

My first thought is that if we foreclose on them, it will teach

them a lesson to a pay their interest and principal on time. When I get a loan from the bank and put up my car or house

for collateral and can't make the payments, the bank has no hesitation about tak- Buchwald them away. So I have always said, "What's

good enough for me is good enough for Poland." But apparently banks think differently about Poland than they do your average borrower.

Plummet, vice president of the I Love New York Bank and Trust Company, explained why. Al-though Poland owes his bank a billion dollars, the company chiefs have no intention of declaring the loan in default. "If we put Poland into default,

we would be admitting we made a bad loan, and people would start questioning our banking judgment. So we have to pretend the country isn't bankrupt.

I can see the bank's reputation is at stake," I said, "but how do you stay in the loan business if you

can't collect your money?"
"You have to understand international finance. All the Western banks have made loans to countries who are in almost as had shape as Poland. If we foreclose on Poland, we would have to foreclose on other countries who can't pay back their debts. This would cause some of the largest banks in the world to go under. As long as we pretend they are still good loans, we can all stay afloat." "But I thought the whole pur-

Hathaway Cottage Theft The Associated Press

William Shakespeare courted his Flummet said. "But for appearancfuture bride, and stripped the es' sake we still consider them one
16th-century landmark of 50 to 60 of our blue chip clients." Anne Hathaway's cottage, where priceless antiques, police said.

WASHINGTON — I have not pose of declaring Poland in default W made up my mind yet was to send a message to the pres-whether or not I want to declare ent Polish government that we dis-Poland in default on its loans. I've approved of their methods of

squashing Solidarity."
"Banks are not concerned with political messages. We have to think of our money first. If we foreclose on Poland we have no hope of seeing any of it again. But if we can carry them, there is always the chance they may get on their feet and start paying back their interest. As long as they're paying their interest, we can pretend they are good credit risks, and then no one can criticize us for making a bad loan." "But in your heart you must

know that's a pipe dream."
"International bankers live on pipe dreams. Let's assume we declared Poland in default. That would leave Poland no choice but to turn to the Soviet Union for financial help. The Western banks would be cut off from ever loaning Poland money again. Other countries vould say we were heartless and money-grubbing institutions, and if we treated Poland like that, we would probably treat them the same way. Our reputation as be-

"So what you're saying is that you would rather make a bad loan than no loan at all?"

nevolent moneylenders would be

destroyed."

"No bank likes to make a bad loan. But worse than making one, is to admit you have. As long as we keep it on the books as a good loan, no one is going to question why we made it in the first place. But the moment you put the borrower into default, all hell breaks loose, and the people in the bank responsible for making the loan could lose their jobs."

"You don't feel that way about some poor sap who can't pay back his business loan, do you? "We would if he owed us a bil-lion dollars. But if he borrows

\$50,000 and doesn't pay us on time, we're not going to let him get away with it. When it comes to piddling sums we have to be tough or nobody would pay us back.' Then as I see it, Poland has the

Western banks over a barrel. They STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, can't pay you, and you can't put England — Thieves broke into them in default." "That's the long and short of it,"

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The Crusade of Helen Caldicott

'I Wake Up Every Morning and I Thank God That the Planet Is Still Here'

By Sandy Rovner Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — Helen Caldicott worried over it for about a year.

A pediatrician at the Harvard Medical School, she says it finally came down to "I couldn't see the point in keeping these children alive another five to 10 years with

meticulous medical care when during that time they could be vaporized. It just seemed bad practice." So Helen Caldicott resigned last year from Harvard to give full time to her other

mission: Saving the world. She is president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, a Boston-based organization of doctors determined to make the world see how close it is to committing planetary suicide through nuclear war. She is practicing, she believes, "the ultimate form of preventive medicine."

A Zealot

Helen Caldicott is a zealot. But it is not merely zeal that gives the glint to her pale blue eyes. It is the sight of Armegeddon. Of what she calls "the final epidemic."

Caldicott is not alone. What started as a small group of concerned medical specialists, PSR has grown into an international organization of about 10,000. ("We have in common our Hippocratic cath," says Cal-dicott.) An ad in the New England Journal of Medicine happened to coincide with the Three Mile Island episode. More than 500 doctors signed up immediately and about 250 join each week, Caldicott says.

PSR is working with other scientists to calculate the impact on people of a nuclear hit. Their studies are meticulously scientific and, she says, carefully read by Penta-gon officials. Several have been published by the New England Journal of Medicine.

If only 10 percent of the existing nuclear missiles were fired, between 70 and 80 per-cent of the ozone layer would be destroyed. If 10 to 20 percent were fired, the glare would blind all unprotected eyes. People, of course, could protect their eyes with glasses. But animals would be blinded and would inevitably die. . . . The entire ecosystem of the planet

- From a presentation by M.I.T. scientist Kosta Tsipis at a symposium sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Helen Caldicott was born and raised in Australia. She credits Nevil Shute's "On the Beach" with radicalizing her — at age 14 — to the dangers of nuclear warfare.
In the early '70s when she was a medical intern, the French were testing bombs on the Pacific islands and the fallout was drifting over Australia. She was invited to

discuss the medical ramifications on Australian television.

"I talked about strontium-90 concentrating in milk, especially breast milk, and how babies are 20 times more sensitive to radiation than adults, how they could develop leukemia or cancer . . . and every time the French blew up another bomb I was invited back.

"The response was amazing. In nine months 75 percent of the Australians rose up and there were spontaneous marches; people stopped buying French perfume; postmen wouldn't deliver French mail; longshoremen wouldn't unload French ships; a man burnt his beret on TV. and finally Australia and New Zealand took France to the International Court of Justice. Now France tests underground."

Two years later huge stores of uranium were discovered in Australia. This time, because of the balance of payments, she recalls, the radio and TV stations weren't so eager to have her appear. She wanted to take her antinuclear message to trade unions and was warned, "Okay, you can come talk, but we need the jobs and you'll never convince them."

"I would convince them in 10 minutes, she says, rather disdainfully. "I just talked about the effect on their testicles and what radiation does to the genes and the sperm, and I'd talk about nuclear war and what it means to their children and I got the Australian Council of Trade Unions to pass a resolution not to mine, transport or sell

That ban lasted from 1975 until last year. "It was overturned," she says, "because the multinationals put full-page ads in our papers calling us selfish not to export our uranium to an energy-hungry

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were single events with effects decaying over time; today we are faced with the possibility of multiple events — a thermonuclear explosion at 10 a.m. and another 4 p.m. At the time of Hiroshima, there was one nuclear power and the world's total arsenal comprised two or three weapons; today there are at least six nuclear powers and the total arsenal is — conserva- in excess of 50,000 warheads. tively . . . But most important, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were isolated, limited disasters.

They could, in time, be saved and reconstructed with help from outside. . . . In any full-scale contemporary nuclear exchange however, THERE WILL BE NO "OUT SIDE" THAT WE CAN RELY UPON. — From the presentation of H. Jack Geiger, M.D., professor of community medicine, City College of New York.

"We have here," says Caldicott, "a termi- ment to reality."

nally ill planet infected with lethal macrobes (as opposed to microbes) which are metastastizing rapidly. The prognosis is grim. Many say we'll be lucky to survive the next 10 years, much less the next 20. The etiology is psychiatric - it's not the bombs, it's the people - and for the first time war is anachronistic. We can't fight. It's either survival or annihilation."

That is Helen Caldicott's position and that of Physicians for Social Responsibility. It is something she says each time she shows a 38-minute film of the symposium sponsored by PSR and the Council for a Livable World. She is on a road tour with the film and she, with her pleasant smile, in her maroon silk dress and elegant string of expensive pearls, stands in chilling con-trast to the film's grim and compellingly believable depiction of the planet's "terminal event."

Caldicott's mission is to shatter the "psychic numbing" she sees in the United States. "Why," she says, "only about one percent of the people I talk to in this country can even tell me what a strategic weap-

Images from the film: Mushroom clouds; a seal; a dead tiger; verité Japanese footage from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, mercifully in black-and-white, of victims burnt to harrible travesties of human form, of a vast wasteland on which nothing stood. And of San Francisco on a sumy morning with Californians going about their daily business.

Staying with her medical analogy, Caldicott likens Americans today to caged rats confronted with imminent, unavoidable

do something quite irrelevant.
"Many people," she says, "say 'Oh yes, a nuclear war will kill me,' but that's like

Her mission: Prevent nuclear war.

Children, she notes, are not numb to the nuclear danger. In a series of surveys, thousands of adolescents — in Boston, Houston and elsewhere — have indicated that

Helen Caldicott and her husband, a grow up and die of natural causes.

catastrophe. In what psychologists call "the displacement effect," they simply choose to ignore the danger and go off to

saying 'One day I'm going to die.' They haven't taken it on and they don't until they're mortally ill. "But we're all practicing psychic numb-ing, as well as displacement activity. . . .

In England they describe this American mode as one of 'manic denial.' Americans are denying so hard they're into gourmet foods, Jacuzzis, hot tubs, new china for the White House. Some say it's the sort of situation that existed in Germany before the second world war. "We as physicians break through this

psychic numbing every day. The first stage of grief is shock and disbelief, almost no feeling. Then comes depression so pro-found one may wish one had cancer instead. Then profound anger followed by bargaining with God and eventual adjust-

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na K.W. Atherson, The Weshington Part

they see for themselves no future.

pediatric radiologist at Harvard, have three children. She is 43. "As a mother," she says, "I am determined that those children Helen Caldicott and her colleagues are

showing their film wherever anyone will stop long enough to see it. Many of the ntations are also contained in a book, The Final Epidemic, Physicians and Scientists on Nuclear War," Caldicott wrote an earlier book, "Nuclear Madness. What You Can Do." A major PSR symposium will be held in Washington May 11. Sym-posia are also scheduled around the United States during Ground Zero Week, April

PSR has been less effective in making its case to the government. Whenever its members have been sched-

uled to testify, "the senators are too busy," Caldicott says bitterly.

Helen Caldicott used to be an atheist.

"until a few years ago," she says. "Now I believe there's a God. I'm nonsectarian. But for me God is life. It's the DNA molecule. It's the universe. . . . I pray and meditate and there is a higher force in me that gives me strength. And it really tells me the right thing to do. . . . "The most fulfilling way to live is to face and understand one's death during life be-

cause that makes life so much more precious. . . . My children are so precious. To smell rose is a profound experience. To look at the beauty of this country, the beauty of the world is just extraordinary. To look at a baby, to know what that means. "I wake up every morning and I thank God that the planet is still here."

magazine: "Science is a lot of guys in tweed suits cutting up frogs on foundation grants."

PEOPLE:

No More Free Tickets

On Airlines for Laker

Sir Freddie Laker, who traveled free from the United States this

week while stranded Laker Air-

ways' passengers paid extra on the

same flight, has been stripped of

his right to courtesy tickets, airline

officials say. British Airways said it was withdrawing the privilege

accorded all airways chiefs because

Laker no longer operated an air-line. Other airlines said they would

follow suit. Laker Airways went

into receivership Feb. 5 owing

£210 million (about \$382 million)

A fire at a remote NATO base in

the Canadian arctic has stranded

two British explorers near the

North Pole, a spokesman for the British Transglobe expedition said in London. Sir Edward Fiennes

and Charles Burton, are about 450

miles from the pole. They crossed

Antarctica last year and hope to

become the first team to go around

the world by way of the two poles.

Traveling on foot with hand sledges, they had been halted by bad weather and high ice ridges. Snowmobiles were to have been

flown to them, but a fire at their

support base at Alert destroyed the snowmobiles. The pair have a

week's food and are not in imme-

diate danger, but it was not clear

whether replacement snowmobiles could be flown up in time for the

Britain's Prince Philip, fresh from an elephant stampede in Sri

Lanka, was presented with a baby elephant to take home to London.

The prince, visiting Sri Lanka as president of the World Wildlife

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